ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. | ATLANTA GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1875 | Vol. VIII---No 4

Daily Constitution.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18

THE Dalton Citizen says Gen. Duff Green was for seventy years a member of the Baptist church, and was as distinguished for his christian virtue and sincere piety as for his intellect and genius.

THE Atlanta correspondent of the New York Daily Bulletin says that, while the whole state shows a decreased acreage, the planting in the country tributary to this city will be about the same as last year. The city's receipts during the coming year are put by the Bulletin's correspondent at from 68,000 to 70,000 bales.

THE Vicksburg Herald complains that several hundred thousands of dollars are lying unemployed in the bank vaults of that city, and will remain there idle all summer. The Herald truly says that if the money were invested in manufactures, it would not only be earning dividends, but the aggregate wealth of the city, its population and its prospects, would be vastly greater than at present.

THE Georgia Clipper has become the Warrenton Clipper, and Mr. McGregor has given way to Mr. H. W. J. Ham. The former's last words are decidedly jolly, and Mr. Ham's introductory lines show that he understands modern journalism. The Clipper, he says, shall be democratic at all times and under all circumstances, and on that, and on his personal merits, he should thrive. He has our best wishes at any rate.

COLUMBUS, Selma and Montgomery are fighting over the size and nature of their cotton receipts. Each claims to be ahead on one score and another. One claims that all its receipts are bona fide, while the other's is partly through cotton and all that. We would like to see the latest figures of all three points. The public will be apt to accept the figures as conclusive.

THE fall convention of the state agricultural society will be held in Dalton, beginning Tuesday, August 10th, 1875, and continuing three days. The delegates returned by the county societies for the spring convention will be considered the regular delegates to the coming convention, and railroad passes will be issued in their names. A duly appointed alternate may, however, take the place of a principal. All county societies that have not returned the names of their delegates, should do so before the twentieth day of July. We hope every county will be represented in a meeting that promises to be one of the most useful and interesting in the history of the society.

Summary of State News.

DALTON.—Dalton lodge Good Templars picnic at Hamilton Spring on the 22d. Drs. J. J. Hickman and S. C. Robinson deliver addresses——John Gladden, eight years old, had his leg cut off above the knee by being run over by the cars.—*Citizen.*

BAXLEY.—A cat fish was recently caught in the Altamaha river that, upon dissection, was found to contain a bottle of old cabinet whisky, in a perfect state of preservation, a law library, consisting of a "Prince's Digest" and the "Georgia Justice," a dirty pair of socks, a paper collar, and a pocket fire extinguisher.—*Times.*

ROME.—A nine-pound coon was caught at DeSoto.——J. J. Cohen has donated a piece of land for a Jewish cemetery.—*Courier.*

At the commencement exercises of Rome Female College Miss Sophia McCormick received the gold and Miss Eula Towers the silver medal.—*Commercial.*

COVINGTON.—There is a young lady in Newton county who is 16 years old and who weighs 197 pounds. A half bushel of meal bran was poured in one of her stockings and it filled it only about two-thirds full——A Covington girl offered to bet one dollar that she could eat five boxes of sardines at one sitting.——Judge O. A. Sanders is here! Married ladies howl, school girls shake their sides and the sweet old maids whisper through their tears and tears, "God bless that noble boy! He is single!"——Covington girls wear red garters with blue stripes.—*Enterprise.*

WAYNESBORO.—Mr. R. C. Wimberly, late tax collector of Burke county, was tried before the county commissioners, Saturday last, on a charge of deficit in taxes, brought by the grand jury of the May term of the superior court, and committed to jail.—*Expositor.*

SAVANNAH.—The police force is to be reduced to sixty privates, and their pay to $780 per annum. Four sergeants get $1,000 each.—*News.*

NEWNAN.—A two months' old calf jumped into a forty foot well and seven feet of water.—*Herald.*

BARNESVILLE.—The attendance at the Gordon Institute has been over 187 during year.——Rev. A. M. Campbell, of California is stopping with his brother Dr. G. P. Campbell.—*Gazette.*

SENOIA.—Baggarly tried pouring liquid guano on his onions and says about three days thereafter they seemed to have been on a drunk.—*News.*

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

Jacob Butts was married to Miss M F. Luckie, of Rutledge.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

Mrs. Margaret A. Hagood, of Gwinnett county.
Dr. J. W. Maltbie, of Hall county aged, fifty-six.
Mrs Elizabeth Jackert, of Coweta county.
Mrs. L. D. Padgett, of Fayette county.
W. Delk, of Coweta county.
Mrs. W. J. Norris, of Senoia.
Miss Georgia Holmes, of Barnesville.
Harrison Reese, of Warren county aged 70.
Joseph Power, of Cobb county, aged, 95 years, 3 months and 4 weeks.
John Armstrong, of Bairdstown.
E. A. Hightower, of Powelton.
Mrs. H. C. Glisson, of Burke county.

The Ohio Democratic Platform.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, June 18.—The following is the platform. Adherence to the principles of the fathers of the republic; opposition to aggressions of either upon functions of co-ordinate powers of the government or exercise of the functions reserved to people; protection of all citizens, regardless of anything; one term and $25,000 salary; no grants, money credit or bonds to schemes; abolition of national banks; issue legal tenders to meet the wants of trade and establishment of state banks of discount and deposit under state regulations; half customs payable in legal tenders; no currency but legal tenders; complete separation of church and state, and no secular schools; continued tyranny and cruelty to southern states denounced.

France.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

VERSAILLES, June 18.—The bureaux of the left have resolved to offer no amendment to the constitutional bills, as they come from a committee of thirty, and to take all possible steps to hasten the date of final dissolution of the assembly. The left will move to-morrow, that the public power bill be placed in order of the day.

—Spinner carried home a cigar box with $2,500 of fractional currency in it the other day supposing it was filled with Flor de Finnas for his post prandial delight. He didn't find out his mistake until he went to sample it. Then the box came back and was discovered to have been sent in by one of the Washington banks.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

Express Sympathy for the Company and Employees, of the Scofield Rolling Mill.

There was a pretty full meeting of the board of trade this morning, vice-President B. H. Wyly in the chair. Mr. John Stephens called the board, and several changes were made as will be seen in our market reports.

Mr. W. M. Lowry, exhibited some pretty specimens of white wheat from Cass county.

After the transaction of the regular business before the meeting, Mr. J. W. Fears stated that there being no further business before the board, he desired some expression of the members in relation to the Scofield rolling mill matter. The stopping of the mill necessarily threw quite a number out of employment, who were dependant on their daily labor. Aside from this the interest and property of the city was involved.

Vice-President Wyly thought the stopping of the mill a great calamity, and if anything could be done to afford relief, it became them to do it.

Mr. John Stephens, said that Mr. Scofield was indebted to his hands some $10,000. If any capitalists could or would come forward and arrange this amount, and anything could be done in regard to the judgment held by the state—all would be well with the mill.

Vice-President Wyly, had conversed with Mr. Scofield. He had informed him that he could not turn a wheel until relieved of the debt due the state; with that pending over him, he was powerless.

Mr. W. M. Lowry, stated the condition of matters at the mill. He really could not see what could be done. He certainly sympathized with the parties and was willing to co-operate with the board in any action.

Mr. Haas, thought the matter was one of vital importance. The question was whether a part of our population should starve or emigrate. He believed that if the hands were promptly paid at the end of every month, the mill would continue to be run. Mr. Scofield had some indebtedness, but those having claims against him would hold off, and not annoy him.

Captain Roberts was one of the jury in the Scofield case. They found no evidence of wrong or guilt on the part of Mr. Scofield or any of the company, but they did in the case of Messrs. Cook and Harris. Under the ruling of the court they were compelled to find such a verdict as they did.

We had conversed with Mr. Scofield and was convinced that if relieved of this state claim he could get along.

Mr. Mahoney was also one of the jury and endorsed what had been said by Capt. Roberts.

After some further discussion of the subject, on motion of Mr. J W. Fears, the chairman appointed Messrs. Fears, Bowie and Stephens a committee to consult with Chief Justice Warner and the court relative to the time of trial of the case, or to act otherwise in the matter, or take such action as in their judgment seemed best. The board then adjourned.

Salaries on the Boston Press.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

We do not see why Boston newspapers and their editors, reporters, and writers should not be advertised gratuitously as well as those in New York, and we call upon our contemporaries of the New York papers to copy the following figures of the salaries of some of the most distinguished editors on the Boston press, and reciprocate the Munchausen who writes to the Chicago papers, and whose romances with regard to the salaries paid to New York editors have been very generally and generously copied by the New England press.

The figures given below may be considered as accurate as those which have been going the rounds about Reid, Nordhoff, J. Russell Young, and others.

The veteran of the Boston press is Hon. Chas. G. Green of the Boston Post. His salary is one thousand dollars a day, paid in hourly installments of one hundred dollars each. Mr. Nat. G. Green receives $500 a day, paid weekly, and Geo. M. Towle, the well-known historical writer draws but one thousand per week; but then he realizes about a million per annum by writing for the magazines. Hon. C. C. Hazwell, the well-known and able historical editor of the Traveller, gets $50,000 a week, and his cars fares. On days when he writes the "Review of the Week" he is allowed $1,000 extra for gloves to handle certain subjects gently. Mr. Crook, managing editor of the Traveller's staff, receives $36,000 a week, and his boot blacking free; and Nat. Childs, dramatic critic, gets but $1,000 per week and his toothpicks; but then he is young and content with moderate returns.

On the Journal, Col. Wm. W. Clapp, and S. N. Stackwell have but $12,479.87 per day to divide between them, and have engaged the arithmetic man of the New York World to decide the question of the fraction in the division which is continually arising.

W. A. Hovey became so much fatigued in investing his salary at the Bulletin of $3,000 a day in gold, that, for convenience sake, he accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the Transcript, which pays him the same amount, but in United States 5-20s every afternoon, after the third edition is issued. Mr. Hovey has been engaged to lecture by the Boston Lecture Bureau for the next season for three times the gross receipts of each house. Spalding of the News receives four gold bricks of ten pounds each per day, and his soda-water, and Taylor and Bacon of the Globe, each receive an evenly filled peck measure of silver trade dollars every eight hours, with their crackers and cheese thrown in.

Goddard of the Advertiser stands high in the eye of the public, and receives $50,000 a week for nodding approval at good, and shaking his head at bad articles written for the paper. He does not write any for his own paper, but is the Boston correspondent for the London Punch at a salary of £105 per joke. Ross, on the same paper, bags $8,000 a week, and never writes anything after breakfast.

But the Boston Herald, however, leads the van in enterprise. No salaries are paid in this establishment; but, by an arrangement with the United States Government, a printing press in this establishment is kept constantly running off greenbacks to the denomination of $100; and the reportorial staff help themselves to a bundle or a ream as their necessities may require. The principal editors have bins of twenty dollar gold pieces kept constantly on tap for their convenience.

Some idea of the eagerness to obtain a position on the staff of this paper may be had from the fact that the elder Bennett was refused, and W. C. Bryant, of the Evening Post, put in his application for a position at eighteen years of age, and, as each letter of the alphabet is opened in turn, his name has not come yet, the proprietors, owing to the number of applications, not having yet reached B. Accordingly, as may be inferred, the members of their force are all A No. 1.

The above statement may be relied on by any one who will take the trouble.

The Anglo-Russian Alliance.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, June 18.—The Moscow Gazette says: England having declined to enter into international relations with Russia, unless Central Asian states are placed under protection of international law, Russia has no reason to leave the alliance of the three emperors and enter into a league with that country.

—The cheekiest performance on the part of a tramp yet heard of is reported from Hartford, where three of that fraternity called at a house, the other day, armed with a raw shad which they said they had just caught, and begged leave to cook it over the kitchen fire. The lady of the house, glad to encourage their unusual industry in catching fish, let them use the fire, after which they made a hearty meal and departed. When the lady was about to prepare her own dinner and went for a shad which she had laid away in a cool place, she found it not—the tramps had stolen it, and, without a suspicion, she had let them cook it before her very eyes.

—They say they cannot make any bricks at Virginia City, Nevada. Put a brick maker to work there, and he gathers so much gold out of the mud that he inevitably retires from business before sundown, and with a gigantic diamond pin and a pair of fine horses, behind which he conspicuously conceals himself, he turns loose upon the community as a gentleman of intelligent and expensive leisure.

EQUINE WEALTH.

Mr. Robert Bonner's Breeding and Training Farm—One Track on the World in which there can be no Betting at all—The Pedigree of Some Noble Animals that Cost their Opulent Owner from $10,000 to $50,000 Each.

[New York Sun.]

The men who make up the sporting world are growing accustomed to seeing a young horse step upon the racing track, make wonderful time, beat all the favorites of the season, give promise of an eventful future, and then be quietly withdraw by its owner, to be sold to Robert Bonner, editor of the New York Ledger. The horse is then usually dead to the betting fraternity, for Mr. Bonner never allows his horses to race for money or money's worth, and scarcely more frequently does he sell one of his favorites, and so permit it to return to the ranks of the professional racers. His purpose has been to improve the breed of trotting horses, and he seems to have been actuated as much by a desire to benefit individual horses as to gratify himself by owning and propagating the best samples of the best breeds. His fleeter horses alternate in occupying his city stables, and are seen only when driven by Mr. Bonner himself through the Central Park or along the road. When they need rest they are sent out to the stock and breeding farm in Tarrytown, and there they are housed and cared for as they might be cared for if they were human beings. Personally, Mr. Bonner has studiously applied himself to acquiring veterinary skill, and to obtaining a thorough theoretical as well as practical knowledge of the organism of the horse. Especially the anatomy of the hoof and the diseases to which it is liable have attracted him, so that his judgment concerning the course of treatment for curing a sick or improving a well horse frequently overrides that of his overseer and grooms.

THE FARM

Mr. Bonner's stock farm lies three miles east of Tarrytown, on a plain more than five hundred feet above the level of the Hudson. It can be reached from the Tarrytown depot only by a rough drive over the stony hillside which stretches all the way from the river to the boundaries of the farm. The farm is devoted solely to the vast interests of the horses that live on it—most of it lying in broad grazing pastures, from which the stones have been carefully moved and piled in the shape of solid fences to protect the paddocks. The turf is as soft and as springy as that of the prairies, so that the horses can be turned out shoeless, to gallop about without danger of bruising their tender hoofs; and an unstinted use of fertilizers has resulted in early and heavy crops of rich herbage.

In a well-sheltered part of the farm are the commodious stables, large enough to accommodate the eighty horses owned by Mr. Bonner; for sometimes nearly all of them are in Tarrytown at once. The stables are of wood, are thoroughly warmed in winter, and well lighted, dry and airy. The horses are kept in handsome condition by the grooms, and are fed regularly at six in the morning, at noon, and about eight in the evening. The average allowance of grain is about nine quarts daily, though the quantity varies according to the age of the horse and the amount of work he is called upon to perform. The extreme limit, though, seldom exceeds twelve quarts. Once a week, on Saturday night, the country horses are given a feed of boiled oats and bran, and twice a week the horses stabled in the city get a similar diet.

THE TRACK.

Close by the stables is a three-quarter mile track, enclosing 114 acres of fine pasture, and surrounded by a strong stone wall. In shape it is oblong. It has been carefully laid out, and graded with the truest and easiest of curves and the greatest attainable exactness in length. The bed of the track is twenty-five feet wide, and although only a year old, it is in excellent condition, having been rendered firm and clean by the use of suitable composts. Here the young trotters are frequently exercised and speeded. The time is taken and recorded, and though two or more are usually driven side by side, to add all the incitement which racing lend to their efforts, the track is for training alone, and betting on results is strictly prohibited.

While the reporter was on the farm a few morning ago, the brood of mares were just turned out after a few days in the stables. Princess, a brown mare folded in 1846, and who has in times past been on the track trotting for a purse against Flora Temple, was leader of the troop. Although nearly thirty years old, and stiff and awkward, where she used to be free and sure-footed, she started on a brisk canter over the green fields. Following here were Lady Palmer, only six years younger than the Princess, and Nathalie, Zillah, Peerless, Fanny Morse, and Lady Weller, all more familiarly known a score of years ago than they are now. With them ran a dozen younger and equally valuable mares. In a trip through the stables were seen the many horses which Mr. Bonner has so zealously collected of late years.

ALABAMA'S SENATORS.

Uncomplimentary Pen Pictures of Spencer and Goldthwaite.

Washington Special to the Chicago Times.

The very worst and least attractive looking of the decayed political scoundrels about town is Senator Spencer, of Alabama. No stranger would ever look at him, and suppose that any set of men could disgrace themselves so far as to send up such a man to the senate. Look at him through the rose-colored glasses of partisanship, and his squat, ugly, contemptible shape refuses to take on a pleasing line. His face is cunning, and does not show a trace of intellectual strength. His forehead is narrow and retreating. His eyes small and fishy. His nose a broken sneak of an aquiline, that droops over a sandy scraggle of a moustache. Under this scraggle are two full sensuous lips, then comes a retreating chin, upon which grows a tuft of reddish beard. There is a greasy plumpness about the face that only comes from excessive indulgence, and the excessive vulgarity of his pudgy hands, chunked feet and porpoise-like body is not relieved by a single feature of grace or breeding. He is a vulgar brute, who was once a bar keeper in New York. He is a living exposition of the fact what circumstances may do for even a lump of brutalized stupidity like himself. His day is verily run; if the republican party in the senate can afford to be virtuous enough to lose his vote, he will be kicked out next winter. He can then join in with his pals, the late fraudulent post office contractors, and invent some bunko game for his future support.

Nearly all of these Alabama men in power here are an unclean lot. The one glaring exception to the crowd of blacklegs and pirates in congress is Senator Goldthwaite. He is simply a fool. His mind is now so far gone that any commission of lunacy would be justified in sending him to an asylum. When congress is in session he requires more looking after than a family of small children. He is always trying with painful earnestness to do something that he has no business to do. Last winter it was the one great struggle of his life to get out of the capitol building after he had once entered it. Messengers would find the old fellow industriously studying a window some sixty feet from the ground, as if he were trying to get through it. He never ought to be allowed to go out without a keeper.

The Alabama Editors.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

SARATOGA, June 18—The Alabama and Tennessee editors received the hospitalities of the village at Congress hall. Governor Tilden has tendered them a reception at Albany. The Alabama press association telegraphed a greeting to the mayor of Boston on the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Yellow Fever.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—A steamer which arrived here yesterday, from Havana, brought the information that there were three cases of yellow fever there when she left.

THE LONDON REVIVAL.

A Moody-Sankey Meeting at Bow Road Hall.

[London Correspondence Christian Union]

Had I been seeking for contrasts in religious exercises, I doubt whether I could have found in all London a greater one than that between the echoing, confused, processional Whit-Sunday service upon which I chanced, under the dome of St. Paul's yesterday afternoon, and the "Moody and Sankey meeting" which I attended at Bow Road hall, in the evening. This hall is a capacious frame building, sheathed with corrugated iron, which was erected for these meetings in the east end of London, and which is in easy reach of a vice-infected, poverty-stricken district, which Mr. Moody thinks "comes nearer hell than any other place on earth." A thick carpet ing of saw dust, laid upon the ground, forms the floor. It is seated with cane bottomed chairs, in the fashion of American Sunday-school rooms, of which it holds, I was told, over nine thousand. The preaching begins at eight o'clock. At half past seven every chair in the hall is filled. Sitting on the platform, a christian cannot look into the faces of this serious, hushed, expectant audience of eight or ten thousand people without being deeply moved by the thought of the issues that may hang on this hour. Most of them seem to belong to the class of shop keepers and thrifty working people. But here and there a diamond flashes its light from richer toilets, and some of the faces evidently belong to the lowest classes. Hundreds, if not thousands, of them, have come from other quarters of the city, from five to ten miles away. They sit so closely packed that the men wear their hats. Promptly at eight, Mr. Moody steps out and plants both hands on the rail that runs along the front of the platform and forms his pulpit. He has grown stout since leaving America, and wears a flowing beard. But there is no mistaking the man as soon as he opens his mouth. He sees too many people, he says, whose faces are getting familiar at these meetings. "It's time for christians to stop coming here and crowding into the best seats. It's time for 'em to go out among these sailors and drunkards and bring them in and give them the best seats."

Mr. Sankey sits at his cabinet organ close by—that "kist o' whistles" which so scandalized some of the good Scotch brethren last year—and Mr. Moody calls on him to sing "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by." It is plain enough before the first verse is finished that this movement owes much of its success to Mr. Sankey. He has a voice of unusual clearness and power, which sounds through the hall like a trumpet. Each word is articulated with great distinctness and there is a soul in the singing that is something more and higher than mere art. The hymn tells at once, as any one can see by the intent eyes that are everywhere focused on the singer. A prayer by Mr. Moody, brief, ejaculatory, fervent, and Mr. Sankey sings, "There are ninety and nine," with great effect. Mr. Moody, aptly turning the Whit-Sunday commemoration of the day of Pentecost to account, reads a part of Peter's address on that occasion, and announces that he proposes to take the same text and topic—The Crucified Christ.

The sermon that follows is simply the story of the closing scenes in the Savior's life, beginning with the gathering of the little company of thirteen at the Last Supper. It is told in the photographic way of one who has studied it so intently that the whole scene stands out in clear detail and intensely real before him; and he makes it seem very real and present to his audience. There are Moodyish touches to the picture, here and there, that are very characteristic and effective. "Judas made great professions. He got near enough to the Son of God to kiss him. But he went down to damnation." His voice seems to have been overstrained, and is not as pleasant even as it used to be. His words tumble over each other often in the haste of his utterance. He has a surprising faculty for such grammatical mistakes and illiteracies as "Them Jews," "The Spirit done it," "'Taint no use," "Git right up," "He come to him," etc. But these minor blemishes sink out of notice in the tremendous earnestness with which he speaks. That is the pre-eminent characteristic of the discourse. The noiseless, rapt attention of the vast congregation is wonderful. Hundreds are in tears.

In the very midst of the discourse and the height of its interest, two or three quickly succeeding shrieks came from the centre of the audience. Mr. Moody stopped as if it were a significant shot from Satan's line, and with Sheridan-like promptness said, "We'll stand up and sing 'Rock of Ages, cleft for me,' and the ushers will please help that friend out of the hall. She's hysterical.' There were no more "hysterical" demonstrations during that evening, and the congregation scarcely realized that there had been any interruption in the service.

General Sherman.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the Graphic an entertaining account of Gen. Sherman's home life in St. Louis. The general is perfectly at home in St. Louis, and is very popular. He is at pains to be very cordial with people, and goes to entertainments with a freedom which never fails to be charming. Mrs. Sherman, a quiet lady, who has great influence over the general, is with him almost all the time, and they give pleasant receptions at their dwelling, at least one night in the week. Their two fine daughters are at school in Ohio. Miss Lizzie Sherman is visiting in the east, and Mrs. Fitch is quietly ensconced in her trans-Mississippi home. The celebrated jewels which the Khedive gave ostensibly to Mrs. F., were designed for the general as a family present, but the delicate occasion of his daughter's wedding was selected to offer them nominally to Mrs. Fitch. It is understood in St. Louis society that these treasures will be divided up among the daughters, and presumedly the gift is worth something under $100,000.

The family mansion is a large brick building, square and high, with high ceilings, large halls and chambers, and is well fitted to be the headquarters of the army. The flagstaff is raised over the roof, and an orderly in civilian dress is found at the door. There are now but six staff officers. Sherman wears street dress; sometimes his trousers are blue and his coat black, and again his coat blue and his trousers black, and some times both coat and trousers are black and the vest blue. He appears to get into his clothing without much ado, and he transacts so much business and talks so rapidly that people scarcely have the chance to look at his clothing. He has an immense number of callers. Foreign actors and artists, travelers, military companions, ladies and dependents go to his quarters with freedom.

The Beauregard of the Revolution.

[New Orleans Bulletin.]

We have been handed the following interesting letter to General Beauregard from S. Bassett French, of Virginia. The E. T. Beauregard mentioned therein was a wealthy merchant and planter of Louisiana, and the great-grandfather of General G. T. Beauregard:

"COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, May 31, 1875.

General: In a recent examination of the Legislative and Executive journals of this Commonwealth, I find that in 1782 Elias Tintant Beauregard advanced $42,000 'for supply of troops under command of Lieut. Colonel Montgomery.'

"Subsequently, in connection with the same matter, I find the name to be recorded 'Elie Tutant Beauregard.' It has occurred to me that if this gentleman should be a progenitor of yours, it would be agreeable to you to know the interesting coincidence of the forefather, in the war for American Independence, contributing his treasures in aid of Virginia, with the fact that in the struggle for Southern freedom his descendant led her sons to battle and to glory. Hence I have presumed to intrude this note.

"Permit me, General, to avail myself of this opportunity to express the assurance of my high esteem. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. BASSETT FRENCH.

"*Gen. G. T. Beauregard*, New Orleans."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

SEND YOUR JOB WORK TO THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A. J. DELBRIDGE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction, No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK, WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—dtf

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House. W. M. LEWIS, W. G. GANT, Clerks. june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its depts. july5—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L, Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

STOP AT McCOMBS' HOTEL, MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Free Hack meets all trains. C. G. WILSON, Proprietor apr4—dtf

VAN HORN HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. M. D. VAN HORN..........Proprietor. The new Hotel just to the right of Passenger Depot. Elegantly furnished Rooms. Tables unsurpassed. Terms moderate. june10—d6m

NELMS HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, *BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.* Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. dec11-tf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

NORCROSS HOTEL. SUPPER HOUSE. BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$25 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL. PYE HOUSE, FORSYTH, GEORGIA. *By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.* RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, Late of Columbus, Ga sep13—dtf

BROWN'S HOTEL, *E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors*, MACON, GEORGIA. Opened January 1st, 1856. BOARD..........$3 PER DAY. E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY. The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully, aug30—dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

FALLS HOUSE, TOCCOA CITY. This spacious hotel, having been finished and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Mr. Thomas Little, formerly of Gainesville Hotel, at Gainesville, Ga., will be pleased to see his numerous friends, and all the rest of mankind, at his hotel. No expense will be spared to make guests comfortable and at home. THOMAS LITTLE, Proprietor. may25—dtf

AMERICAN HOTEL, Within One Square of Passenger Depot. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Persons wishing to spend the Summer in Atlanta, will find this a pleasant locations and terms very reasonable. MRS. E. FITZPATRICK, Proprietress. june15-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL, CONYERS, GEORGIA. This new and elegantly furnished house is now open for the reception of the public. The excellent society, good water, and superior accommodations, render this a desirable placee for those seeking health and pleasure. MRS. CHAMBERLAIN & SON, Proprietors. june15—dtf

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may15—

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M. Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms aug31—dtf

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, Charlotte, N. C. may 1-d1y

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit. Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 3-d1y

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. FRANK T. RYAN, N. G. T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G. THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets. JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G. G. H. GILBREATH, Secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street. A. ABRAHAM, N. G. MOSES ADLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. GRAMLING, C. P. W. R. BARROW, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. D. HOLMES, N. G. J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

LAWYERS.

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORneys at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practic of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE, JNO. MILLEDGE. may9-dtf

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY. GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10,'75—d6m

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24—d1y

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d9m

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga. will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9—d1y

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—d1y

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20—d1y

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11—dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER. GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law. Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY. TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—d1y

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. E. W. Warren. apr4,'57—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW. BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—d1yr

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton, Ga.; Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia. mar26, 1875—d6m

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

BOARDING HOUSES.

WOODS HOUSE, RINGGOLD, GEORGIA. House neat and clean. Ringgold is noted for its fine society, good water and health. The Catoosa Springs, with its various mineral springs, within four miles, nice drive, good livery accommodations, beautiful mountain scenery. Inducements offered to families. W. A. WOODS. may15—dtf

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE," NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests. H. C. YANCEY.

BOARDERS WANTED—MRS. E. A. Jones, 38 Broad street, up stairs. Boarding and Lodging. Rates reasonable. Fare good. apr29—d1m

TRAVELERS, And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. [illegible]

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ADAIRSVILLE, BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA. Large three story brick building. Rooms large and airy. Is located 60 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Rail road, in the most healthy portion of the South. Will receive 25 or 30 visitors for the summer, at $25 00 per month. Fine Chalybeate water close by. JOHN C. MARTIN, Proprietor. june4—dtf

THE CALHOUN HOTEL. This splendid Hotel having been recently repaired and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. It is located in Calhoun, a beautiful town, 80 miles north of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Good water and pure mountain breeze. No expense will be sparded to make guests comfortable and at home. Great inducements offered to pleasure seekers, MRS. A. I. SKELLY, Proprietress. june4—dtf

SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT! KENNESAW HOUSE, J. Q. A. LEWIS..........Proprietor. MARIETTA, GEORGIA. Marietta, a beautiful little city, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, situated near Kennesaw Mountain, famous for its refined society, pure water, salubrious climate and bracing atmosphere, recommends itself to those who desire HEALTH AND PLEASURE. The "Kennesaw House" has the well earned reputation of being the 'BEST' in North Georgia. Everything is in first class style, elegantly furnished, regardless of expense, while the accommodations and fare are excellent. TERMS—Board per month, $40 00; board per week, $15 00, day board, $3; children under 10 years, and servants, half the above rates. At a convenient distance from the Hotel, is a number one Livery Stable, kept by Mr. J. A. G. Anderson, where elegant Phætons, Carriages, Buggies, etc., and fine Horses, can be had at a moment's notice, and at moderate prices. june2—dtf

THERE WILL BE OPENED, AT Clarkesville, Georgia, on the 1st of June, 1875. By MRS. ANGUS McALPIN, a large, first-class *PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE*, The House newly painted and furnished; very best Cooks, first-class Servants in attendance; everything thoroughly clean, fresh, and comfortable. TERMS—$30 per month for adults—half price for children and servants $25 per month, each, for gentlemen, more than two a room; by the week, $10; by the day, $2. REFERENCES: Rev. Dr. I. S. K. Axson, Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith, General Joseph E. Johnston, Mr. Geo. S. Owens, Mr. Henry Hull, Gen. A. R. Lawton, Mr. W. W. Gordon. Dr. H. H. Steiner, Augusta; Rev. Dr. B M. Palmer, New Orleans; Dr. I. Hendree, Atlanta; Mr. A. S. Izard, Dr. Daniel Heyward, Mr. Wm. C. Bee, Charleston. june9—d2w&w2t

RICHMOND HOUSE, NEAR DEPOT, and Branch House on Public Square, GAINESVILLE, GA. The Great Summer Resort for Health. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to either house on the Street Cars. Rates of Board, per month, $30; per day, $2; single meal, 50 cents. HUNT & BRO. Proprietors, Formerly of southwest Georgia. may2—dtf

WARM SPRINGS, MADISON COUNTY, WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. THESE SPRINGS are situated four miles from the Tennessee line, on the banks of the French Broad river, in the very midst of the highest ranges of mountains east of the Mississippi river, in a country generally known and truthfully called the Switzerland of America. The Hotel accommodations are unsurpassed at any watering place or summer resort in the country. The baths consist of large pools of clear, powerful Mineral and Electric Water Temperature 102 to 104 deg. Fahrenheit, which are wonderfully invigorating to all invalids, equalizing the circulation and stimulating the secretory organs; and will, in most cases of chronic and sub acute gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, secondary syphilis, nephritic and calculous disorders, scrofula, cutaneous and many diseases peculiar to females, effect a radical cure. There is also a Cold Sulphur Spring near the Warm Springs, resembling very closely in temperature and color of deposit the Yellow Sulphur Spring of Virginia, with a sulphurous odor much stronger. These Springs are easy of access from all Southern cities, by all lines of railroads converging into East Tennessee, via Knoxville, Tennessee, to Morristown, East Tennessee. Excursion or Round Trip Tickets are on sale to and from this place in all Southern cities at three cents per mile.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board, per month	$40 00
Board, per week	12 50
Board, per day	2 00

Children, under 10 and over 2 years, and colored servants half price. J. A. SAMPLE, General Manager, For Warm Springs Company. Apply to Manager or drug stores in this city for circulars and pamphlets. june5—dtf

RICKS HOUSE, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for *health*. Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer. apr24 dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30—dtf

DOCTORS.

DR. JNO. S. WILLSON, AFTER 22 years experience, tenders his services to the citizens of Atlanta. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1, and from 3 to 4 p. m. Office rooms, Nos. 6 and 8 in Powell building, junction of Peachtree and Broad streets—entrance from both sides. Residence, 33 Forsyth street. mar21—d3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

THE THOMPSON HOUSE, AT 45 WHITEHALL, AND 60 & 62 BROAD ST. For the Summer Months. On and after MONDAY, the 14th, and until further notice, in order to make my house pleasant to my friends and the public, I have resolved upon a reduction of rates, and have placed them at a schedule that will doubtless prove satisfactory. My house is arranged for families or single persons, and every arrangement has been perfected both in my dining room and private rooms, to warrant the comfort of all who may honor me with their patronage.

Ice Cream Parlors. In connection with the house, I have fitted up two parlors, fronting on Whitehall street, for the sale of Ice Cream during the coming season. The special attention of the ladies is called to these parlors. My reputation as proprietor of the Cafe, in the Capitol building, some six years ago, being a guarantee that they will be conducted in the best possible manner. Mrs. Thompson will pay special attention to the Ice Cream Parlors, and will see to it that the wants of ladies and children are promptly supplied. The Ice Cream Parlors will be kept open during the summer season from ten o'clock in the morning to midnight, and on Sundays from twelve o'clock noon to eleven o'clock p. m. R. G. THOMPSON. june13—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. F. Burnham's TURBINE WATER WHEEL WAS SELECTED, 4 years ago, and put to WORK in the PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., and has PROVED to be the BEST. 19 sizes made. PRICES LOWER than any other first-class wheel. Pamphlet free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

A FORTUNE! Ho to retain it and remain at home. HO FOR THE BLACK HILLS! Combination forming. For the small outlay of $10 to $50, a fortune can be made. For particulars, address H. L. LOWMAN, Laramie City, Wyoming.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This art all can possess, free, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's. Philadelphia.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

Advertiser's Gazette. A Journal of Information for Advertisers. Edition, 9,600 copies. Published weekly. Terms, $2 per annum, in advance. FIVE SPECIMEN COPIES (DIFFERENT DATES) TO ONE ADRESS FOR 25 CENTS. Office, 41 Park Row, N. Y. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Editors and Publishers. june1—d&w4w

EDUCATIONAL.

University of Virginia. SUMMER LAW LECTURES—(NINE weekly), begin 15th July, 1875, and end 15th September. Have proved of signal use. 1st—to students designing to pursue their studies at this or other law schools; 2d—to those who propose to study privately; 3d—to young practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. june12—deod3w

COMMENCEMENT. Masonic Notice. ALL the Masonic Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend the commencement exercises of Furlow Masonic Female College on the FIRST day of JULY next. The procession will leave Masonic Hall at 9 o'clock a. m., in charge of Americus Lodge, No. 13. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend, and all Sir Knights Templar are invited to appear in uniform at the same hour with De Molay Commandery. We have the promise of return tickets for all who come by rail, and hotel rates at $1 50 per day. J. B. HALL, A. J. BUCHANAN, P. R. STANFIELD, Committee. Americus, Ga., June 1st, 1875. june10—dtf

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, STAUNTON, VA. Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, PRINCIPAL. THE Academic Term of this Institution begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the middle of the following June. This is the largest first class Institution in Virginia, and has a corps of upwards of thirty officers and teachers. The English course is as thorough as it is extensive. Advantages for Music and Languages cannot be surpassed. Seven Music teachers—four instrumental and three vocal—are constantly employed, whose reputation has extended as far as the school is known. A resident French governess teaches pupils to speak the language as well as to read and write. Both French and German are both spoken at the table by pupils studying these languages. The buildings are convenient, comfortable, and elegant, furnished with complete apparatus and Pianos and Organs from the factories in New York and Baltimore. For further particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue. june15—d1m

EDUCATE! EDUCATE!! PROFESSOR G. H. JACKSON—late Principal of Mobile Commercial Institute—having visited Atlanta, will, during the summer months, give private lessons at the residences of the pupils, in Penmanship, Book-keeping by single and double entry, Astronomy, or in any branch of Mathematics, etc. Private lessons and examinations will also be given in Phrenology—a subject of great importance at the present time. Every parent should be thoroughly acquainted with the position in life for which his children are best adapted. Address PROF. JACKSON, june16—d1t Air-Line House, Atlanta.

BOOTS & SHOES.

I. T. BANKS KEEPS THE BEST Quality, and the greatest variety of Boots and Shoes ever made for the understanding of men, women and children. His goods are of the best material, and of the highest grade of workmanship, free from the shoddy composition contained in lower class goods, and THE CHEAPEST prices are guaranteed to all, who pay Cash. His stock of BOOTS & SHOES for Spring and Summer wear is ample and complete, and young ladies and gents can find no where IN THE CITY, goods that will fit so nicely, and make their feet look so pretty. He sells so low his Leven Calf that all Shoe-makers have to laugh when his prices are made known. His Hemlock Sole and White-Oak, too, are so dirt cheap they will not do any first-class work without it. The Harness-makers look surprised and with amazement open their eyes to find his harness priced so far below the quotations in Baltimore. Merchants, when goods are priced to them, see how duped they have been, by credit price, then whispering awhile in private talk, boldly proclaim THESE PRICES BEAT NEW YORK. His goods are low and they must go, if at prices they cost him; for he knows full well that he can sell his goods at lower figures than credit stores can presume to buy their goods in market. Call at No. 67 Whitehall street and examine goods and prices. I. T. BANKS. may[illegible]—dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRANDEST, OLD-FASHIONED, Social Time EVER KNOWN IN AMERICA.

Grand Fete — AND — Gala Day! MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 5th and 6th, — AT — Oglethorpe Park ATLANTA, GA.

Old English Games AND SPORTS! FOOT-BALL, QUOITS, CRICKET, SHINNEY, Gymnastic Exercises FOOT RACES. — Consisting of — WALKING RACES, RUNNING RACES, BLINDFOLD RACES, SACK RACES, WHEELBARROW RACES, STILT RACES, HURDLE RACES, HOPPING RACES, LEAP-FROG MATCHES, JUMPING MATCHES, DONKEY RACES, Saddle and Bareback, MULE RACES, Saddle and Bareback, HORSE RACES, Running, Owners only to ride the horses, HORSE RACES, Trotting, Owners only to ride the horses, HORSE RACES, Running, Between a girl 7 years old, and boy same age, HORSE RACES, Trotting, Between a girl 7 years old, and boy same age.

Greased Pole Climbing, Greased Pig Chasing, "ROLL AND TREACLE" MATCH, (For a valuable Ring,) and Negro Minstrels. This is a highly amusing and side-splitting sport. CLOG DANCING, IRISH JIGS, An innumerable number of old country games, besides that space will not admit of.

36 Prizes WILL BE AWARDED IN Medals and Money. A BAND OF MUSIC Will be in attendance from 11 a. m., till 7 p. m., each day, so that those who wish to engage in dancing can do so. Foot balls and Quoits will be furnished for public use. Steam and horse cars will run direct to the grounds every few minutes. One of the large halls will be set apart for select parties, for the exclusive purpose of Blind Man's Buff, Kiss in the Ring, Tag, Drop Handkerchief, and other innocent, respectable and popular amusements. The Strictest Decorum Will be maintained, as an ample force of Police will be in attendance for that special purpose. There will be a GRAND Balloon Ascension.

The first days' sports will commence immediately after the Hon. A. H. Stephens' speech, and second day at 1 p. m.

Prices of Admission Arranged to Suit the Times.

Only	25 cents
Children	10 cents

F. R. Payne, Captain R. Blacker, Darwin G. Jones, Colonel R. A. Alston, Fred Morrison, S. E. Owens, Lewis H. Clarke, Entertainment and Park Managers.

J. E. SCARRATT, Supervisor.

All the games and sports will be of a strictly moral and highly amusing character. No rowdyism will be tolerated. june18—d1d

Daily Constitution.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. *H. H. PARKS*

ATLANTA

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1875.

BISMARCK chopped $67,000 worth of wood last year in his county of Lauenburg, donated to him after the '66 campaign by the Wilhelmish majesty.

"Ah!" says Spotted Tail, as he runs his thumb-nail over the edge of his knife, "how easy it is the head that wears no scalp."

THE royal geographical society now numbers 2,960 members, and its income the past year has been about $37,000. This sum is expended in the interests of geographical discovery.

THE Detroit Free Press suggests the new attorney-general's opportunity by stating that three years under Williams cost the country nearly $1,500,000 more than five years under Stanberry, Evarts, Hoar and Akerman.

THE asteroid No. 142 has been named Polana, derived from Pola, near Trieste, the place of its discovery. No. 143 has been called Adria. No. 139 is now the only small planet not named. It was discovered by Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

EX-GOV. BIGLER of Pennsylvania declines to be a candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. He prefers to give way to the younger men of the party, and in any way would not be willing to leave his centennial work.

CHARLES O'CONOR's hat is probably the worst hat exhibited on a good head on Broadway. There is a tradition among New York lawyers that it was presented to him on the day of his admission to the bar, and that he had been wearing it and sitting on it alternately ever since.

COMPTES RENDUS is now in its 81st volume. The annual cost of publication is 70 000 francs above the receipts of sales, and the number of pages published since Jan. 1, 1835, is about 100,000. It it is the "organ" of the French academy of science, and the leading scientific journal in the world.

KITA SHIRA KAVA is the name of the Japanese prince who has entered a grenadier regiment of the Prussian guard. He first went to Europe two years ago, and then spoke no language but his own; but now he speaks with some fluency French, German and English.

THE disputes aroused by the approach of the centennial year threaten to unsettle the "facts" recorded in our school books and text histories. Even Plymouth Rock is not safe, for Major Phinney, of Banstable, Mass., insist that his pilgrim fathers did not land there at all, but at Provincetown, and he wants a monument erected at that latter place in commemoration of the event.

INDIA now manufactures a great deal of cotton. Eighteen steam spinning and weaving mills at work in the Bombay Presidency alone, employ 4,500 looms, 405,000 spindles, and 10,000 hands, turning out daily 100,000 pounds of yarn. The weekly consumption of cotton is described as 1,500 bales, and likely to increase largely. There are also many cotton manufactories in other parts of India.

THE stoppage of the mills of the skirt and shirt manufacturers of New York, which will take place on and after the 20th inst, must bring great distress to a large number of operatives. It is estimated that not less than 8,000 persons in the state will be thrown out of employment; but the mill owners declare they cannot continue the manufacture at the present cost, and the operatives have steadily refused to accept a reduction of wages.

A RAMPANT radical was overheard a few days since, in conversation with one of his own kith and kidney, to remark: "Arkansas has escaped us, Louisiana is trying to escape us, but by the beard of old Simeon Cameron South Carolina shall not escape us." Daniel O'Connell once overheard something of the same kind in one of the byways of the House of Commons: "America has escaped us, the Canadas are trying to escape us, but Ireland (with an oath) shall not escape us."

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE did not come out of the railroad accident last Saturday evening quite so well as was then supposed. Like the vice-president he picked himself up, took account of stock, thought himself all right, and proceeded to make himself useful to his fellow passengers. But when he got to the Fifth Avenue hotel he found that his shoulder was rather badly bruised, and his doctors have kept him in bed ever since. It will be a lesson to the speaker, and to the vice-president too. They will know the next time not to go around tempting Providence by crowding two presidential candidates into a single car on the same train.

BUDD DOBLE will run a sort of hippodrome this season. Goldsmith Maid, Occident and Fullerton are all in his care. The Maid, being barred from free-to all races, will trot with Occident for special purses, and in matches against time, Budd handling the horse, while his father will drive the mare. Fullerton, who has the best record to wagon ever made, and to harness has a record of 2:19, will this month go to East Saginaw to compete in the first meeting there, and thenceforward will appear at the various meetings in the western states. He will also travel in the new 2:18 class, which is included in some of the racing programmes, which embraces Lula, Nettie and Red Cloud. He will be handled by Budd Doble.

THE TWEED CASE.

The highest court of New York, composed in part of republican jurists, has unanimously decided that Tweed's sentence is illegal. He robbed his city of millions, and in a moral sense the sentence for twelve year's imprisonment was faulty only in its lightness. Justice demands much more, but the laws of New York contain no adequate provisions for the punishment of public plunderers of his stamp.

The decision of the appellate court is generally sustained in New York, and elsewhere. As the judge who delivered the opinion of the court says, the indictment in this case is an anomaly and probably without precedent. It is a printed book of a thousand pages. It charged the prisoner with the commission of two hundred and twenty distinct neglects of official duty, under fifty-five different heads. The case before the appellate court involved the principle of cumulative sentences. In other words, can a man be tried for fifty-five offenses at once? Judge Davies, before whom Tweed was convicted, held that each set of four counts charged a seperate offense, and he sentenced him to twelve distinct terms of imprisonment, of one year each, for twelve of the several offenses of which he held him to have been convicted by the jury. He was also fined $250 for each of the twelve offenses. His counsel steadily claimed that the sentence should have been for only a year's imprisonment, with a fine of $250. The prisoner served out the former, and paid the latter. A writ of habeas corpus led to the recent decision in the court of appeals.

That court declares in the most positive manner the unlawfulness of cumulative sentences. Every intelligent man must admit that such a sentence, if sustained, would be a dangerous precedent. The New York Sun exposes its dangers when it says that under Judge Davies' rulings a man might be tried on an indictment, under a statute prohibiting cruelty to animals, containing a hundred counts, each charging him with ill-treating a different and seperate sheep, and if he were convicted he could be sentenced to one hundred years imprisonment. Such a sentence would be absurd; it would be neither law, justice nor common sense.

Nor will this just and sensible decision do much for Tweed. His property will be stripped from his corrupt hands, spend of bail, and when he is once more free, he will move among his fellowmen with the brand of felony upon him, too deep and too broad to be ever erased. His later punishment will be more galling and bitter than all he experienced in the penitentiary on Blackwell's island.

THE POWDER SHIP.

Through the kindness of Dr. H. V. M. Miller we have had an opportunity to examine McCall's history of Georgia. This rare book was published by William T. Williams, of Savannah, in 1816. It consists of two volumes, and purports to contain brief sketches of the most remarkable events in the history of Georgia "up to the present day." That present day is now fully ninety years ago. The work is not regarded as very complete, or accurate; but it is the first history of Georgia, and has preserved from general forgetfulness many incidents and important events in our early history. The volumes were written under many discouraging circumstances, and the author deserves the thanks of posterity for the record he has left. They should be procured by the Young Men's library, as no student who is interested in questions that relate to our history, prior to 1782, can well do without it.

McCall does not agree with Bishop Stevens about the date of the capture at Tybee of the ship commanded by Capt. Maitland. We give in full McCalls' account of the affair: "During the session of the delegates in Savannah, Captain Maitland from London arrived at Tybee, with thirteen thousand pounds of powder, and other articles for the use of the British troops, and for the Indian trade. It was determined to obtain possession of that valuable prize without loss of time; accordingly about thirty volunteers, under command of Commodore Brown and Colonel Joseph Habersham, embarked on board of two boats, proceeded down the river Savannah to the ship, took possession of her, and discharged the crew. A guard was left on board of the ship, and the powder brought to town and secured in the magazine. Five thousand pounds of the powder were sent to the patriots near Boston.

Among the number who were concerned in taking the ship, was Ebenezer Smith Plat. This gentleman was afterwards taken by the enemy, and identified by two of the ship's crew. He was sent to England under a charge of treason, and remained several years in gaol; but was eventually considered a prisoner of war, and exchanged."

Stevens' and McCall's accounts of this affair are unlike in nearly every particular. Even the name of the chief officer of the impromptu Georgia navy is variously stated, Stevens calling him Captain Bowen, and McCall, Commodore Brown. McCall does not mention Carolina at all in his account, nor does he speak of the Georgia schooner. It is impossible to reconcile the two accounts. But the time of the capture is the more important point just now. Stevens is evidently wrong when he says it occurred in June, 1775. It is probably a typographical error, as he says Captain Maitland's ship was descried in the offing on the tenth of July. This, with the fact that the provincial congress did not meet until the fourth day of July, and that the schooner mentioned by Stevens was commissioned by that congress, pretty clearly establishes the fact that the powder ship was captured very nearly a month after the daring event in the harbor of Machias.

The two versions of the affair are so irreconcilable that we hope some student in Savannah will investigate the subject, and give us the truth. By changing the word "June," in Stevens' account, to "July," we incline to think it substantially correct. But Savannah should have a local pride in the subject, and in this centennial period should find out what is truth and what fiction. If it is not done now, the truth of a movement that was extremely important in its results will probably never be written.

THE Commonwealth stated a few evenings since, or very strongly intimated, that a Georgia editor had enjoyed the hospitality and feasted at the board of Bishop Haven in Washington. The article escaped our attention on its first appearance, and is not now before us. We are satisfied, however, that we have stated the charge or insinuation substantially. We do not think that such an aspersion should pass unnoticed. For ourselves we spurn the imputation that any editor of this journal has ever sat around the board of the miscegenator and slanderer of the south Haven, and we call upon the Commonwealth to relieve the press generally, by naming the editor against whom the charge is leveled. We think it will see the justice of this course.

"AN Old Line Whig," writing to the Washington Chronicle from "Eastern Georgia," has the audacity to propose the following ticket for 1876; For president, U. S. Grant; for vice-president, Alexander H. Stephens; for governor, Judge Hopkins. The idea of Judge Hopkins running on a Grant ticket for anything, is enough to make a horse laugh. But as the judge is absent from the state, the Washington letter-writer—for he undoubtedly burrows in one of the departments—has selected a safe time in which to make such an announcement.

DOC ADAMS—the original and only genuine Doc Adams—has come to the surface again—this time at Weatherford, Parker county, Texas. He is now the editor of the Weatherford Times, and his "salutatory" is before us. After speaking of his writings he adds: "They were always in great demand—particularly my valedictories. My salutatory would hardly appear when the people would actually clamor for my valedictory, and I had to give it to them."

ONLY a few days remain of the federal fiscal year; and enough is already known to authorize the statement that, instead of a surplus of nine millions to go to the credit of the sinking fund, there will be a deficiency of at least nineteen million dollars. In other words, the government is spending more than it collects. Smuggled silk, crooked whisky, mail contract swindles, and the numberless other inventions to rob the people, are at the bottom of this enormous deficiency. How long! oh, how long!

THE difference to Boss Tweed in view of the late decision in his case, is that between "Tweed-le-dee and Tweed-le-dum," since he goes from the penetentiary back to jail.

TOM OCHILTREE, the Sam Bard of Texas, is back in Washington, which accounts for the flight of Grant and all the cabinet from the capital.

BISMARCK had the "order of the Seraph" conferred on him by the king of Sweden. What a lovely seraph Bis must make, with his pipe and zwei lager!

THE political destinction in some of our southern localities is expressive—the "wool-hat democrats" and the "wooly-head radicals."

THE Chilian minister, with a name two yards long, has arrived in Washington, and a spelling bee has already attacked his cognomen.

THE state campaigns are opening, and the radical howlers are already hunting up negroes with mauled heads and out-

THE TAX CASES.

We publish this morning the decisions of the supreme court in the cases of the state against various railroad companies for taxes. The court holds that the Central, Southwestern, and Savannah and Augusta companies are as subject to taxation as any other corporation in the state, or any citizen. If any one wants to know just why the court so decided, we respectfully refer him to the reports in other columns.

In the case of the State road the court holds that the company is not liable to a tax greater than one-half of one per cent. on the net income of the company. It is taxable to that extent, and no more, because that was the rate of tax at the time the lease was made, and any increase would be a violation of the contract. One effect of this decision will be an official settlement of the mooted question, What is the net income of the State road?

The Georgia company is liable to a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the net proceeds. This limitation is held to be a portion of the contract of incorporation, that can not be repealed without the consent of the corporation.

THE causual reader is liable to think the new book, "Un Voyage an Coeur d'Afrique," is simply the tale of how Sambo got into the affections of Dianah.

BECAUSE St. Louis wants direct trade with Brazil is the reason a New Orleans exchange *brays ill* at the project.

Executive Department Notes.

W. J. Tillman has been commissioned notary public, of 976th district, of Lee county.

Zach Thigpen resigns as notary public of 450th district, of Jones county.

An order has been issued offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the party or parties who set fire to the gin house of J. W. Clarke, of Coweta county on the 14th of May.

The following order was issued yesterday:

Whereas, By "an act entitled an act to authorize the manerger of the Savannah free school society, in the Savannah widows' society, and for other purposes therein named," approved March 5, 1875, the Savannah free school society is authorized and empowered to give, grant and convey, all of its property, of every description, and to make good titles to the same to the Savannah widows' society. Also, authorize the governor to accept the surrender when made, of its charter and all its franchises.

And whereas, By a communication addressed to this department, the officers of said Savannah free school society, to-wit: E. A. Goodwin, president and S. C. Mann, secretary and treasurer, the governor is impowered that the due and legal transfer of all the property of said free school society has been perfected, and ask to surrender its charter and all its franchises to the state, therefore,

Ordered, That the surrender of the charter and franchises of the Savannah free school society thus tendered the state, be, and the same is hereby accepted.

The Federal Capital.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Robeson has returned.

A quarter of a million dollars has been sent to New York to pay interest on the district bonds.

The treasurer requests that no legal tender or fractional currency be sent for redemption that will reach the treasury between the 25th of June and 1st of July, except the remittances by national banks, on account of the 5 per cent deposits which should be forwarded as usual. This request is made in order that the notes and currency on hand be reduced to the least possible amount in anticipation of the count to be made on the 1st of July.

The signal service observer at Indianapolis reports to day as follows: At 7:43 a. m. slight earthquake felt, also in Anderson, Vincennes, Indiana, and Columbus, Ohio.

A private letter received here brings the intelligence that the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance on the U. S. steamer Saco in the Asiatic station. Only five cases, four of which terminated fatally. It is believed, however, that the progress of the disease has been arrested.

The Sinking of the Champlain.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The ship Champlain, which was last night on North Farellone Island, had been off the heads three days in a dense fog. During the time no observations were obtained. The captain supposed he was in the vicinity of Point Keys. The fog was so thick that the rocks could not be seen until she struck. At first she struck lightly at the stern and then ground on the grounds her whole length. She knocked the bottom out when she floated off, filled rapidly and sunk in a few moments. The crew had scarcely time to get into the boats. Capt. Merrill was the last man to leave the ship, and in getting into a boat over the bow was struck by a martingale and killed. The seamen who was lost was a German, who was crushed before leaving the ship. The crew saved nothing but a few articles of clothing. Shortly after leaving the ship the fog arose, when the crew sighted the schooner Menderino and were taken on board.

The National Board of Trade.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The national board of trade resolutions favoring the postal, telegraph and purchase present line at fair valuation was discussed. A motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

Resolutions looking to common law as a rule for government of common carriers notwithstanding special stipulations of bills, passed.

American Rifle Teams.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

DUBLIN, June 18.—Major Leech has presented all Ireland a challenge for the shield. Americans will be allowed to compete, as they are made honorary members of the shooting club. No matter which team wins, it will be shot for next year at Philadelphia. This shield is in competition every year.

Yet More English Failures.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, June 18.—N. Alexander & Co., failed. Liabilities $1,000,000. Octavius Phillips & Co., colonial brokers; Medlock, Small, Ware & Co., machinists, failed At this hour, thirty-three similar rumors prevail, but better feeling prevails.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.—For the Ohio valley and Tennessee and gulf states, rising barometer, cooler and partly cloudy weather, northwest to northeast winds backing to southeast.

Ohio Democratic Committee.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, June 18.—The state democratic executive committee organized to day by re-electing the old officers.

Another Fire.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

BARRIE, ONT., June 18.—The greater portion of the business part of the town is burned. The fire is still raging.

Earthquake in Indiana.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Indiana had an earthquake at Sidney. The druggists's shelving was thrown to the floor. The inhabitants fled to the streets.

Ship Lost.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The ship Champlain from New York hither, is lost. Capt. Merrill and the sailors are drowned.

Hail Storm.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

LONDON, June 18.—There was a hail storm here this morning. Elsewhere

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE

HONS. H. K. M'CAY AND R. P. TRIPPE, JUDGES.

Reported specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Central R. R. & Banking Co. vs. The State. Southwestern R. R. Co. vs. The State. The State vs. Savannah & Augusta R. R. Co. Illegality, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

On the 28th of February, 1874, the General Assembly of the State of Georgia passed an Act, to amend the tax laws of the State, so far as the same related to the railroad companies, and to define the liability of such companies to taxation, and to repeal so much of the charters of such companies respectively, as might conflict with the provisions of that Act. The Act requires the Presidents of all the railroad companies in the State, to return on oath, annually to the Comptroller-General, the value of the property of their respective companies without deducting their indebtedness, to be taxed as other property of the people of the State, and provides for the collection of the same. The 4th Section of the Act, repeals all conflicting laws. In accordance with the provisions of the above recited Act, the Comptroller General of the State, issued executions against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the Southwestern Railroad Company, and the Augusta and Savannah Railroad Company, for the collection of the tax claimed to be due to the State by each company respectively. The companies filed affidavits of illegality to the executions, as provided by the Act of 1874, and on the hearing thereof in the Court below, the Court overruled the grounds taken in the affidavits of illegality by the Central Railroad and Banking company, and the Southwestern Railroad company. Whereupon, the defendants excepted, and allege the same as error. The Court sustained the affidavit of illegality made by the Augusta and Savannah Railroad company; whereupon, the State excepted, and assigned the same as error. The three cases were argued together here.

It is insisted by the plaintiff in error in the two first named cases that the Act of 1874, is unconstitutional and void, because it impairs the obligation of the contract made by the respective companies with the State under the respective charters thereof, within the true intent and meaning of the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States. By the original charter of the Central Railroad and Banking company granted to it in 1835, it is provided, "that said railroad, and the appurtenances of the same, shall not be subject to be taxed higher than one half of one per centum upon its annual net income. By the original charter of the Southwestern Railroad Co, granted to it in 1845, it is provided, "that the said railway, and its appurtenances and all property therewith connected, shall not be subject to be taxed higher than one-half of one per cent. upon its annual net income." If the defendants were now before the court, under the original charters as granted by the state, and as then accepted by each company, that would have been an executed contract between the state and the respective companies, and the state, as the law then stood, could not have impaired the obligation thereof by the passage of the act of 1874. But do the defendants now stand before the court as they would have stood under the law as it existed at the time of the granting and acceptance of the original charters? Have the two companies *accepted* new charters under grants from the state, under a new and different law than that which existed in the state at the time the original charters were granted and accepted? If the two companies have obtained new charters and new grants from the state since the enactment of such new law, and *accepted* the same, then that new law of the state, entered into, and formed an essential element of the contract between the state, and the two companies. By the general law of this state, as declared on the 1st of January, 1863, (that being the time the Code took effect as the law of the state) corporations are either public or private. A public corporation is one having for its object the administration of a portion of the powers of government delegated to it for that purpose. Such are municipal corporations. All others are private, whether the object of incorporation be for public convenience or individual profit, and whether the purpose be in its nature civil, religious, or educational. In all cases of *private* charters, hereafter granted, the state reserves the right to withdraw the franchise, unless such right is *expressly negatived* in the charter. Private corporations heretofore created, without the reservation of the right of *dissolution*, and where individual rights have become vested, are not subject to dissolution at the will of the state. New Code, secs. 1671, 1672, 1673, 1642, 1643. Should any charter, granted in future by the General Assembly, to a private corporation, be silent as to its continuance, such charter shall expire, at the end of thirty years, from the date of its grant. Code 1639. In the case of the West End and Atlanta Street Railroad company vs. the Atlanta Street Railroad Company 49th Geo. Rep. 151. This court, in giving an interpretation to the 1642d section of the Code, held, that the power reserved by the State, to withdraw the entire franchise, necessarily included the power to modify, or restrict, the exercise of it. This Court also held in that case, that this section of the Code introduced a new element into the law of private corporations in this State, and that all charters granted by the State to *private* corporations, since its adoption, are subject to its provisions, and that the acceptance by the company of the grant made by the General Assembly, must be understood as having done so, with a full knowledge of this general law, as much so, as if it had been inserted in the Act of incorporation, for it is a well established rule, that the laws which exist at the time and place of the making of a contract applicable thereto, enter into, and form a part of it.

In August 1872, the General Assembly of the state passed an Act, to authorize and provide for the union and consolidation of the Macon & Western railroad company with the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, under the name and charter of the latter company. By this Act the two companies were authorized and empowered to unite and consolidate the stocks of said two companies, and all the rights, privileges, immunities, property, and franchises bolonging or attaching to said companies, under the name and charter of the said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, in such manner that each and every owner and holder of shares of the capital stock of the Macon and Western Railroad Company shall be entitled to and receive an equal number of shares of the capital stock of *the consolidated company*. The Act further provides that neither company should be discharged from any contract previously entered into, but all such contracts shall be assumed by and be binding on the Central R. R. & Banking Company of Georgia, and all benefits and rights under the same, shall accrue to and vest in the said last mentioned company, and that the capital stock of the Central R. R. and Banking Company of Georgia shall not exceed the amount of the authorized capital thereof, and the present authorized capital of the Macon and Western Railroad company added thereto. The 2d section of the Act provides for the assent of the stockholders of each company to the consolidation. The 3d section provides for notification to the Governor of the consolidation of the two companies under the Act. The 4th section provides that each stockholder in the Macon and Western Railroad company, shall be entitled to receive a certificate of stock as a stockholder in the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia, for a like number of shares upon the surrender of his certificate of stock in the former company, which new certificate shall entitle the holder thereof to the rights, privileges and benefits, as attach to the holders of stock now held by the shareholders in said companies, or either of them. The 5th section repeals all conflicting laws. Was this an act of incorporation as defined by the common law and by our own Code? A corporation, as defined by the ancient common law, is a franchise created by the king, and is a body constituted by policy, with a capacity to take or to do—4th Comyn's Digest, top page 465, title Corporation. There need not be any precise words to make a corpora-

ed to a vill, *gildam mercatorium*, it was, by such grant, incorporated.—Fourth Comyn's Digest, top page 470. See also, 2nd Kent's Com. 307; Denton vs. Jackson, 2nd John. Chancery Reports 324 One corporation may be made out of another corporation—6th Viner's Ab. 260. A corporation, as defined by our Code, is an artificial person created by law, for specific purposes, the limit of whose existence, powers, and liabilities, is fixed by the Act of incorporation, usually called its charter.—New Code 1670. The specific purposes for which this charter was granted by the State, is manifested by the terms of the charter. The State created by law this corporation, and granted to it the right and privilege to unite and consolidate the stocks of the two companies, and all the rights, privileges, immunities, property, and franchises belonging or attaching to said companies, under the name and charter of the said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia in such manner as is specified therein. In other words the State granted to this corporation all the rights, privileges, &c., which belonged to either company, under the name and charter of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the new consolidated company, was to have the same rights, privileges, and immunities as the Central Railroad and Banking Company had under its charter. Instead of specifying in the new Act of consolidation, what the rights, privileges, and immunities, of the Central Railroad and Banking Company were, reference must now be had to its original charter to ascertain them. The fact that the consolidation Act of incorporation, confers upon the new company, the same rights, privileges, and immunities, as were conferred upon the Central Railroad and Banking Co., has no more legal significance, than if the words of its original charter had been incorporated into the new consolidation Act. Under the new consolidation Act of incorporation, the company has conferred upon it by the grant from the state, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which were conferred by the original charter of the Central Railroad and Banking company, and in order to ascertain what those rights, privileges and immunities are, we must look to that original charter, inasmuch as the same are not specified in the new consolidation Act of incorporation, but that does not prove, that the Act of August 1872, was not a legal Act of incorporation by the General Assembly of the State. There are many Acts of incorporation in this State, which refer to the charters of other incorporated companies, as to the powers, privileges, immunities, and franchises granted by the General Assembly, but it has never been doubted that such Acts were valid Acts of incorporation. The contract between the State and the Central Railroad and Banking Company, under the Act of August, 1872, is not the same contract as that made with it by the State in 1835. That company acquired new rights and other privileges under the Act of 1872, in *addition* to those granted to it in 1835. It is true that in addition to the rights and privileges granted by the Act of 1872, the General Assembly also granted to the new company by that Act, all the rights, privileges, immunities, property, and franchises, belonging or attaching to the Central Railroad and Banking Company, as specified in its charter of 1835, but the acceptance of the grants contained in the Act of 1872, by the company, was a new contract with the State. There was a new consideration obtained by the company under the charter of 1872, which did not exist under the charter of 1835, and there was a new party introduced by the charter of 1872, and consolidated with the company, (to-wit): the Macon and Western Railroad Company, and the *acceptance* of the charter of 1872, by the company, upon a new consideration, and with a new party consolidated into the company, was such a *novation* of the original contract, under the old charter, as put an end to it, and created a new company under the charter of 1872, which under the general laws of the State, will not expire until thirty years from the date of the charter. See New Code, 2,724, as to novation of contract. If, however, the General Assembly of the State, by the Act of 1872, had done nothing more than simply renewed the charter of the company, granted to it in 1835, with all its rights, privileges, immunities and franchises, as therein specified, and the company had *accepted* the same, would it not have been accepted in view of the general law of the State, as declared by the Code of 1863? But the Act of 1872 does much more than that, as will readily be perceived by referring to its provisions. The main point in the case is whether the grant of exemption from taxation, as specified in the charter of 1835, and referred to in the Act of 1872, as one of the privileges and immunities granted to the company, is such an executed contract between the State and the company, the obligation of which the State cannot impair by withdrawing the franchise granted by the general law of the State, at the time the charter of August 1872 was granted by the General Assembly, consolidating the two companies, and at the time of its *acceptance*, the State had reserved the right, by her public law, to withdraw the franchise granted, unless such right to withdraw had been *expressly negatived* in the charter. The 4th section of the new Code declares that in the construction of all statutory enactments of this State, the ordinary signification shall be applied to all words, except words of art, etc. The ordinary signification of the word "franchise," as defined by Webster, is "A particular privilege or right, granted by a Prince or Sovereign to an individual, or to a number of persons, an exemption from a burden or duty, to which others are subject." In a legal sense, franchise and liberty are used as synonymous terms, and the kinds of them are various and almost infinite. 2nd. Bl. Com. 37—To "withdraw" is to take away what has been enjoyed, to take from. It may be conceded that the company, under its charter of 1872, had, as one of its franchises, granted to it by the State, the right to be exempted from the payment of a higher tax than one-half of one per cent upon its annual net income, still, the State reserved the right (whether wisely or unwisely, is not a question for the Courts to decide) to withdraw that franchise, whenever in their judgment the public interest required it, without impairing the obligation of her contract with the company, as prohibited by the constitution, for the reason that the company *accepted* the grant upon that condition; that was a part of the contract between the state and the company when it accepted the grant. West End and Atlanta Street Railroad Co. vs. The Atlanta Street Railroad Co., 49th Geo. Rep. 151. The Supreme Court of the United States fully recognized these general principles, in Tomlinson vs. Jessup, 15th Wallace Rep. 454; Miller vs. The State, Ibid 478; Holyoke Company vs. Lyman, Ibid 500. In the case of Tomlinson vs. Branch, Ibid 460, which was cited by the plaintiff in error, it was held by the Court in that case that the Act of the South Carolina Legislature of 1843, authorizing the consolidation of two railroad companies, withdrew the charter from the operation of the 41st section of the Act of 1841 of that state, providing for the repeal or modification of charters granted by the state, and, therefore, that case does not contravene the rulings of that court in the other cases cited. This charter of the company would have continued for thirty years from the date of its grant, and the right of the state to withdraw any of the franchises granted by it to the company, is not *expressly negatived* in it. The reasons why the state did not *negative* her right to withdraw any of the franchises granted, do not appear. The General Assembly may have thought, that in as much as the Central Railroad and Banking Co. had enjoyed the exemption from taxation at a higher rate than one-half of one per cent. upon its net annual income for many years, and being then abundantly able to take care of itself, and by the consolidation of another company with it, thereby increasing its power and strength in the State for thirty years, that her interest required that she should reserve to herself the right to withdraw at least one of the franchises granted whenever, in her judgement, the public interest should demand it. Whatever may have been the reasons which operated on the mind of the Legislature for reserving this right of the State in making the grant, is not now a question for the Courts to determine. Although the State did reserve the right in making the grant, to withdraw the franchise, it is not to be presumed that she would exercise that right capriously or unjustly, and it is not apparent that she has done so. The State has only exercised her sovereign power of taxation by taxing the property of the company as the property of the whole people of the State is taxed, and not otherwise, and cannot tax it otherwise under the provisions of the State constitution, if she was disposed so to do.

It was insisted on the argument by the plaintiffs in error, that inasmuch as this Court had decided in the case of the Ma-

Reports 461, that a corporation could not voluntarily surrender its franchises to the State, without the assent of the Legislature; that it might be compelled to continue after its most valuable franchises had been withdrawn. The charter in that case was granted prior to the adoption of the Code of 1863. This Court never has decided, and perhaps never will decide, that when the State withdraws any of the franchises granted to a corporation since the adoption of the Code, that such corporation cannot *voluntarily* surrender its franchises to the State, as provided by the 1686th section thereof.

The Southwestern Railroad Company occupies a different position, in one respect, from that of the Central Railroad and Banking Company. It appears from the evidence in the record, that the Act providing for the union and consolidation of the Muscogee Railroad Company with the Southwestern Railroad Company, under the charter of the latter company, was passed in 1856, the 5th section of which declared, that the Act should not go into operation until there should be a vote of a majority of two-thirds of the stockholders of each Company, in favor of the union and consolidation, and of the provisions of the Act, which was not done until 1868, and the consolidation of the two roads did not take place until November, 1868. The Act authorizing the consolidation of the two roads, was not accepted by the stockholders thereof, until 1868, and did not become a *contract* between the State and the Southwestern Railroad Company, until that time, which was subsequent to the adoption of the Code in 1863. The contract was therefore consummated in view of the public law of the State, as it existed at that time, and the exercise of the taxing power of the State, as provided by the Act of February, 1874, did not impair the obligation of that contract, as provided by the constitution of the United States. What has been said in relation to the Act consolidating the Macon & Western Railroad Company with the Central Railroad and Banking Company, is also applicable to the Act consolidating the Muscogee Railroad Company with the Southwestern Railroad Company.

The Augusta and Savannah Railroad Company, was chartered by the General Assembly of the State in 1838, before the adoption of the Code of 1863. By the 13th Section of its charter, it is provided "that said Railroad, and the property of said company, shall not be subject to be taxed higher than one-half of one per cent. on its annual income." The defendant alleged in its affidavit of illegality to the execution issued against it by the State, reciting the exemption in its charter, that the Act of 1874, under the provisions of which the execution against its property was issued, was unconstitutional and void, because it impaired the obligation of its contract made with the State, on the statement of facts contained in the record. The counsel for the State demurred generally to the defendant's affidavit of illegality, which demurrer was overruled by the court and the affidavit of illegality sustained. When the State made the grant to the defendant contained in its charter, and the same was accepted, it became an executed contract between the State and the defendant, and the State, under the law as it then existed, could not impair its obligation by withdrawing the franchise granted, as she attempted to do by the passage of the Act of 1874, and so far as said Act was applicable to the defendant's franchise as specified in the grant, exempting its railroad and property from a higher rate of taxation than one half of one per cent. it did impair the obligation of the contract, and as to that contract, was unconstitutional and void, the State not having reserved the right to withdraw the franchise granted, at the time the grant was *accepted* by the company.

After a careful examination of the questions made in the record, the conclusion is. 1. That the Act of the 24th of August 1872, consolidating the two railroad companies under the name and charter of the Central Railroad and Banking Co., of Georgia, created a new corporation, for the specific purposes, as therein declared, and as no time was specified in the Act for its continuance, it would not expire, under the general law of the State, until the end of thirty years from date of the Act. 2. The fact that all the rights, privileges, immunities and franchises, of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, as specified in its old charter, were conferred by the Act of 1872 upon the new company, those rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, were granted by the Act to the new company in the same manner, and have the same legal effect, as if the same had been specifically enumerated in the body of the new Act, and when accepted by the new company, were accepted in view of the provision of the 1682d section of the Code, and therefore, the State reserved the right to withdraw the franchise as to the exemption from taxation as she has done, and such withdrawal did not impair the obligation of her contract with the company as prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and the same principles are applicable to the Southwestern Railroad Company.

Third, the Augusta and Savannah railroad company, standing upon its original charter as it was granted and *accepted* prior to the adoption of the Code of 1863, the State could not, by the act of 1874, withdraw any of the franchises granted to that company, without impairing the obligation of her contract with it, she not having reserved the right to do so when the contract was made. The 1682d section of the Code of 1863, not being a part of the public law of the state at that time, did not enter into and constitute any part of the contract between the State and that company.

Let the judgment of the court below in the three cases mentioned in this opinion be affirmed.

Jackson, Lawton & Basinger; Lyon & Jackson; Jackson & Clarke, for plaintiff in error in first two cases, and for defendant in third.

R. Toombs; N. J. Hammond, attorney general, for the State.

McCAY, J. concuring.

1. Under section 1636 of the code of 1863, which is in these words: "In all cases of private charters hereafter granted, the State reserves the right to withdraw the franchise, unless such right is expressly negatived in the charter," and under section 1640 which is in these words "A corporation may be dissolved by a voluntary surrender of its franchises to the State," it is competent for the Legislature to *alter* any charter granted since the 1st of January, 1863, unless that right be expressly negatived by the charter, or it may withdraw any portion of the franchise, leaving it to the corporation to continue or to surrender at its pleasure.

2. Under the original charters of the Central Railroad Company and the South Western Railroad company, the latter passed in ———, and the former in ———, they were both exempted from taxation by the State, except to the extent of ½ of one per cent. upon the annual "net income," and *under said charters* such exemption was irrepealable by the Legislature.

3. The Legislature, on August 24th, 1875, passed an Act to authorize and provide for the union and consolidation of the Macon and Western Railroad company with the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia, under the name and charter of the latter Company and for other purposes therein named." It was provided by said Act.

"That the Macon & Western Railroad Company and the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to unite and consolidate the stocks of said two companies, and all the rights, privileges, immunities, property and franchises belonging or attaching to said companies, under the name and charter of the said Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia, in such a manner that each and every owner and holder of shares of the capital stock of the Macon and Western Railroad Company, shall be entitled to and receive an equal number of the shares of the capital stock of the consolidated company."

Sec. 2. Provided that the act should not take effect until two-thirds of the stockholders of each company should consent.

Sec. 3. Provided that on such assent, the respective directors of said roads should complete the union and consolidation, and should certify the same under the corporate seal of the companies to his Excellency, the Governor, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

The consent of the stockholders was given and the consolidation completed, and the certificate filed as provided:

Held, that the act of August, 1872, was in all essential ingredients, the creation of a new corporation, with the rights, privileges and immunities of each of the

and immunities, were, and are, held and enjoyed under the act of August 29th, 1872, and not under the original charters of the several companies.

4. That the necessary and legal effect of the filing of the certificates of consent and consolidation, in the office of the secretary of State, was the surrender of the several charters of the two roads to the State, and the acceptance of the new charter of the consolidated company, as the tenure and measure of the rights, and privileges of the consolidated company.

5. The charter of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, to-wit: the original Central Railroad and Banking Company and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, consolidated by the act of August 24th, 1872, under the name of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, is a private charter, granted since the 1st of January, 1863, and the company holds its franchises under section 1626 of the Code of 1863, there being nothing in the charter expressly negativing the rights of the State to withdraw the franchises therein granted.

6. By the Act of 1850, entitled an Act to authorize or provide for the union and consolidation of the Muscogee Railroad Co. with the Southwestern Railroad Company under the charter of the latter Company, it was provided 1st, That upon a vote of the majority of two thirds of the two companies it should be lawful to unite and consolidate the *two companies into one* under the charter of the Southwestern Railroad Company. That the name and style of the new company should be and continue "The Southwestern Railroad Company." That the Act should go into operation *when, and not until*, there shall be a vote of a majority of two-thirds of the stockholders in amount of each company in favor of this union or consolidation, certified under the corporate seals of said companies respectively to his excellency, the Governor of this State. The vote was had and the consolidation effected and certified in November, 1868:

HELD, that whilst the "Southwestern Railroad Company" as constituted under the Act of 1850 which did not by its terms go into effect until the certificate of a consent of two-thirds of the stockholders was filed in November, 1868, has, under the charter consolidating the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroad Companies, all the rights of either of said two companies, yet it holds them under the law as it stood at the time its charter of consolidation took effect, to-wit, in the year 1868, and is a private charter granted since the 1st of January, 1863, and is subject to the provisions of section 1656 of the Code of 1873.

6. The tax Act of 1874, taxing the property of the several railroads of this State, as the property of other citizens of this State is taxed, is a withdrawal of any franchises of exemption from taxation to any railroad company chartered, or holding its franchises under any law passed since the 1st of January, 1863.

Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, vs. the State of Georgia. Illegality, from Fulton.

TRIPPE, J.

1. Under the guarantees of the first and eleventh sections of the Act of October 24, 1870, authorizing the lease of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, though made a body corporate by said act, by virtue of the contract of lease when accepted by the Governor and recorded, is not liable to a tax greater than one half of one per cent. on the net income of the company.

2. By the eleventh section of said Act, it is taxable to that extent.

Judgment reversed.

B. H. Hill & Son, Julius L. Brown, for plaintiff in error.

N. J. Hammond, Attorney General, R. Toombs, for the State.

McCAY, J. concurring.

On the 24th of October, 1870, the General Assembly passed an Act entitled an Act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Section 1. Authorized the Governor to lease said road, depots, stock and appurtenances, to a *company to be formed*, for 20 years, at a rental of not less than $25-000 per month, and provided that should the company fail or refused to pay the rent, the lease should be *forfeited*, and made it the duty of the Governor, so to declare and to take possession, &c., &c.

Sec. 4. Provided, that as soon as the terms of the lease should be agreed on, and the names of the lesees entered on the minutes of the executive department, such persons should then and from that time, be a body corporate for the term of twenty years, under the name of the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, and gave them the usual powers of a corporation, for the purposes of their business.

Section 11th is in these words:

"Said lessees should never charge a higher rate of local frieghts on said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia railroad, the Central railroad and the Macon & Western railroad, for like local freights over said roads, and the *said company shall have the same exemptions, privileges, immunities, rights and guarantees*, and shall be subject to the *liabilities, disabilities of said railroad companies, and no more*, in all cases where this act is silent. Provided that this Act shall not be construed to confer banking privileges on said Company."

Sec. 2. After providing, that on a failure of the lessees, to pay the rent, the lease shall be forfaited, &c., declares, "But the faith of the State is hereby pledged to said Company that they shall in no case be disturbed by the authority of the State so long as they keep the contract on their part, and make the payments when due."

By the charters of the three railroad companies mentioned in section 11 of the lease Act, said roads were at that time exempt from taxation at any higher or greater rate than one-half of one per cent. on their net income.

The charters of the Central and Georgia Railroads were charters granted before 1863, and were not under section 1638 of the Code of 1863. The exemption of the Macon and Western Railroad was under Act of 1869, and was subject to withdrawal.

HELD, 1st: That this lease, with all its incidents, is a contract between the State of Georgia and the lessees—that the provision for a forfeiture on the failure to pay, is a provision for the benefit of the State, and not of the lessees, and is optional on the part of the State on a failure of the lessees to pay, and stands on the footing of the rights of a landlord, to dispossess his tenant on a breach of his contract.

2. That by the terms of the Act, the lessees, when the lease was effected, became *ipso facto* a corporate body, and hold and are bound to accept corporate powers, as a condition of the contract.

3. According to the 11th section of the lease Act, the State upon its part, stipulated that said lessees should bear the public burdens and have the exemption of said three railroads, and the said lessees contracted they would undertake such "public burdens;" that one of said "public burdens" was a tax of one-half of one per cent. on its net income, and one of said exemptions, was that no other or higher tax should be imposed.

4th. The corporate powers of said Western and Atlantic Railroad Company stand upon the same footing as the other rights, privileges and duties it holds, and is subject to under the lease act, and it holds them free from any disturbance on the part of the State, either by the executive or legislative authority of the State, so long as they pay the rental, the tax stipulated of one-half of one per cent. on their net income, and perform the other duties undertaken in the contract.

5th. If the tax Act of 1874 applies to the Western and Atlantic Railroad Co. at all, beyond the provision for the tax of one-half of one per cent. on the net income, it is in violation of Art. 1, Sec. 10, par. 1 of the constitution of the United States, and is void, as impairing the obligation of the lease contract authorized by the Act of Aug. 24th, 1870.

WARNER, C. J., concurring.

The Act of 1870, authorizing the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, incorporated the lessees thereof into a body corporate and politic, for the term of twenty years, and granted to it certain specified powers, and privileges, as specified in the act of incorporation. By the 11th section of the Act it is declared, that said company shall have the same exemptions, privileges, immunities, rights, and guarantees, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens, as the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, and no more, in all cases where this act is silent and has made no provision on the subject. One of the liabilities, and public burdens, of at least two of the railroads mentioned, was to pay a tax to the State not exceeding one-half per cent. per annum on the net proceeds of its investments in the one road, and

other, and the said two roads under the original charters thereof, were exempted from a higher rate of taxation, and such was the liability and public burden as to taxation, imposed by its charter on the Western & Atlantic Railroad corporation. The charter to the Company being a private charter, and the State having the right to withdraw the franchise granted, the right of the State to do so, not being expressly negatived in the charter, therefore, it was competent for the State, in the exercise of her sovereign power of taxation, to tax the actual value of the lease owned by the Company as its property, in the same manner as other property of the people of the State is taxed, and the exercise of such power on the part of the State as provided fn the Act of 1874, did not impair the obligation of the contract made between the State and the Company, for the reason that the State reserved the right to do so in making the grant, which was accepted by the Company with that reservation on the part of the State. The judgment of the Court below should have been that the defendant was liable to be taxed on the actual value of the lease held and owned by the corporation as its property, in its corporate capacity, in as much as by the 9th Section of the Act, the lease is recognized as personal property.

The State vs The Georgia Railroad & Banking Company. Illegality, from Fulton.

McCAY, J.

1. By the original charter of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company it was, in terms, provided that "the stock of said Company and its branches, shall be exempt from taxation for seven years from the completion of said railroads, or any one of them, and after that shall be subject to a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent per annum on the net proceeds of their investments:"

HELD, that under the settled rules of construction, it was competent for the Legislature to grant this exemption and forming as it does, a portion of the contract of incorporation, any repeal of it by the Legislature, without the consent of the corporation, is in violation of art. 1, section 10, par. 1 of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting any State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

2. None of the Acts of the Legislature of this State which have been accepted by the Georgia Railroad and Banking company passed since the adoption of the Code, have brought said charter, so far as its investments in said road and its necessary incidents are concerned within section 1636 of said Code of 1863.

3. The tax Act of 1874, taxing the railroads of this State upon the property belonging to them, as other property of the citizens of this State is taxed, is, so far as the Georgia Railroad Company is concerned, as to its railroad and appurtenances, unconstitutional and void.

4. Bonds and other property of said company not forming any part of the railroad or its appurtenances, are subject to taxation as the property of other citizens.

Judgment affirmed.

N. J. Hammond, Attorney General; R. Toombs, for plaintiff in error.

W. H Hull; Hillyer & Bro., for defendant.

WARNER, C. J., concurring.

The Act of 1868 to increase the capital and define the powers of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, as well as the Act of 1870, to extend, continue and reserve the banking privileges of said Company, having been passed since the adoption of the Code of 1863, the State reserved the right in the grants made to the Company in each of the aforesaid Acts respectively, to withdraw the franchises granted, so far as to exercise her sovereign power of taxation as she has done by the Act of 1874, and the passage of the latter Act did not impair the obligation of her contract made with the company as prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. The Company is therefore liable to be taxed according to the provisions of the Act of 1874, upon its increased capital stock authorized by the Act of 1868, and upon its banking capital *employed* under its renewed grant, by the Act of 1870, both grants having been made by the State, and *accepted* by the Company in view of the public law of the State, as the same existed at that time. But as it does not appear from the record that the Company *has employed any of its banking capital* under its renewed grant by the Act of

DRY GOODS, &c.

No Sensation!

COMPETITION INVITED!

DRY GOODS

WE will offer on and after Monday, the 14th inst., the Largest and best Selection of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., ever brought to this city, at the Lowest Cash Prices, as we determined to Sell. We have the goods and expect to sell them as advertised, we Invite Competition not only in Atlanta, but in other cities where our Firms are doing the Largest RETAIL BUSINESS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. IF YOU WANT GOODS FOR A LITTLE MONEY, CALL ON US AND BE CONVINCED THAT WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

P. S.—The Store occupied by us at present is to Rent, as we are going to move on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, into one of the most handsomely finished houses in this city. june13-dtf

WAR RUMORS.

Cortina's Suspicious Absence—The Sioux on the Path.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the department of Texas, who is now in this city, this morning received a telegram from Texas, announcing that Cortinas had left Matamoras, though it is not known where he has gone. The officers in Texas, however, are suspicious of his movements, and it is feared he is bent upon further mischief. General Ord leaves here to-night to return to Texas.

The following telegram was received by Adjutant General Townsend this morning, from General Whipple, of General Sherman's staff:

ST. LOUIS, June 17th, 1875.—Adjutant General Townsend, Washington, D. C.: A dispatch just received from Gen. Sheridan, states that a large war party of Sioux Indians attacked the settlements on Rock creek, just south of the Union Pacific, on the 5th, and stole about four hundred horses, which were driven north and secured notwithstanding the efforts of the troops at forts Steele, Fetterman and Laramie, to recapture them. Another of the war party of 75 men, was seen on the 14th, just south of Camp Robinson, seems to be going south. The troops at Sidney barracks have been ordered to attack this party, and give it a severe punishment if possible. The period for the annual depredations of the Sioux has now arrived, and unless we strike some of the parties, the settlements will be greatly annoyed. Gen. Sheridan says he presumes it is well known to the Indian bureau that the Indians have violated almost every month in each year in a most outrageous manner, nearly every provision of the treaty of 1869.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Southerners at Bunker Hill.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

BOSTON, June 18.—The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, were entertained at dinner by the Old Guard, of New York, at St. James hotel, and left in company with them at 5:40, by the Fall River line. The veterans of '76 left by a special train for New York. To-morrow they will act as escort to the Charleston soldiers on their arrival in New York, and entertain them at Delmonico's. At 3 P. M., the latter will take the steamer for home.

The Richmond commandery Knights Templar, as guests of the de Molay encampment of this city, made an excursion down the harbor to day, visiting the points of interest, and having fish chowder at Mackie's garden, and returning at 7 o'clock this evening. They visited Globe theatre. To-morrow they visit in carriages the points of interest about the city, and in the evening will be entertained at a banquet at St. James.

LECTTRE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Y.M.L.A.

— BY —

Wm. Dugas Trammell,

Author of the popular novel "Ça Ira,"

AT THE ROOMS OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Tuesday Evening,

JUNE 22d, INSTANT, AT 8½ O'CLOCK.

Subject—The Red Flag.

june18—dtt

Tax-Payers' Notice.

CITY TAX COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1875.

I HAVE this day opened my books for the collection and receipt of city taxes. Persons paying now will be entitled to a discount of 2½ per cent. I hope that tax payers will avail themselves of the chance to save the discount, and at the same time relieve the city.

J. O. HARRIS,
City Tax Collector.

june2—dtf

COPPER STILLS.

WE have on hand, Three new 100 gallon COPPER STILLS, complete, with Goose Neck Caps and Heaters. Parties wishing to buy will address MIDDLE... BRO. & CO.

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
White Sulphur Springs.
Findlay Sons Iron Works.
Supreme Court of Georgia.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Eclipse Screw Cotton Presses.
The old cotton gin under a new name.
Atlanta Flouring Mills.
Unwholesome food.
The Elmwood collars.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Attention, military.
Hostetter's stomach bitters.
Northeastern Railroad Company.
Attention, Lochrane Guards.
Hen conductors.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.

CITY LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS, WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." marl1-ly

Having made special contracts with the largest piano makers in the world, by taking large numbers yearly and paying cash for them, can, therefore, sell cheaper than any other dealers south. Call and examine our large stock at Turner, Braumuller & Barth's "Old" Southern Music House.

FOR the best and cheapest Head Light, Kerosene and Machinery Oils, and White Pine Doors, Windows and Blinds, go to MURDOCK, SIMONS & HILL, 13 Whitehall street. may26—dwed&suntf

Jennings & Ashley,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels, and Sash glazed and unglazed, at hard times prizes. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 4c per light, glazed 8½c per light, 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 3x7, four panels, $2 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $2 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

Hendrix & Lewis'

Atlanta Flouring Mills are receiving new wheat, and will begin grinding on new crop Monday june19—d3t

Full Line

of fine white vests at all prices and styles to suit the most fastidious at HIRSCH'S, 50 and 62 Whitehall street. june13-dtf

Cheapest Articles Out.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer Ladies' Cuffs and collars, Parasols, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Laces, Flowers, Hats and Ribbons at one half their value.

And other reductions at Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. in French colored Lawns, White Goods, Table Damasks, Fronting Linen, Dress Goods, Silks, Black Alpacas, Cassimeres, Carpets, Matting, Oil cloth, &c.

N B.—Best Prints 7 and 8 cents, No. 4-4 Best Percale only 12½ cents, Long Cloth from 6 cents up. All other goods will be sold cheaper than in any other house in the city. june 15—dtf

Unwholesome Food.

By the unnatural combination of different articles by ignorant persons for baking powders, (even if articles are pure) they render the food very indigestable, as the chemical action, when they enter the stomach, prevents their being digested. Of these mixtures it requires but a small quantity to make food very unwholesome. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powders is the only powder prepared by the application of scientific principles, combining all the elements of a perfect powder, thus making it safe, economical, and nutritious, and only to be equalled in purity and strength. Try his True Flavoring Extracts, with which every house-keeper should be supplied. june19—dtues-thur-sat&sun&w1w

Attention, Military!

We understand that the managers of the Grand Fourth of July Celebration offer a prize for the best drilled military company in the State, and also, a champion belt for the champion base ball club of the State. This is a splendid opportunity to test our military companies, and also for the Tuller boys to try the Savannah boys.

DAY or monthly boarders wanted at No. 15 E Mitchell street. june17—d10t

RAILROAD conductors should wear Elmwood collars, as dirt will not stick to them. june19—d1t

SEE advertisement Foster's Second Texas Drawing postponed for a few days may16—d&w5w

In the

next 30 days we will be compelled to close out our spring and summer stock in order to complete some changes we contemplate. Now is your chance for bargains at M. & J. HIRSCH'S, 50 and 62 Whitehall street. june13-dtf.

Hen Conductors.

Gardeners wishing to avail themselves of this wonderful, and at the same time simple invention can apply at the store of J. Ben Wilson. They are a dead sure thing to keep hens from scratching. When adjusted, and the hen attempts to scratch she is forwith conducted out of the patch. For fuller particulars enquire of Captain Harwell, the patentee. june19—d1t

YOU cannot find a more pleasant place to Board than at No. 15 E. Mitchell street. june.7—d10t

Still They Go.

Those fine Cassimere suits that we are offering such inducements in. All wool Cassimere suits from $8 up, to suit everybody at M. & J. HIRSCH'S, 50 and 62 Whitehall street. june13-dtf

Attention.

Your attention is drawn to the inducements offered by those popular clothiers the Messrs Hirsch. They are offering their entire stock to the citizens of Atlanta at 5 per cent. above market cost in order to close out their spring and summer stock, as they contemplate making some improvements which will necessitate them to close out before the fifth day of July. Now all of you who are in need of clothing we would advise you to go to M. & J. HIRSCH'S, 50 and 62 Whitehall street.

PRIVATE Boarding House, No. 15 E. Mitchell street. june17—d10t

A Few More Wanted.

I want a few more thousand dollars and will continue to offer special inducements in Furniture until I get it.

A full line of all classes of Furniture on hand. Picture Frames and Mouldings in variety—all at bottom figures. I still keep Wigger's celebrated Crib and Cradle. The babies wont cry in this cradle. Call at once and get one before its too late. JAS. L. WATKINS, 42 and 44 Whitehall St. may29

Lochrane Guards.

At a meeting of this company last night, a committee, consisting of the commissioned officers, was appointed to wait on the Hon. O. A. Lochrane and notify him of the action of the company.

Owing to the importance of the election of non-commissioned officers, it was deemed best to postpone it till the next meeting at Lochrane hall, to-night, when a full attendance is desired.

Many new names were added to the rolls yesterday, and the Lochrane Guards promises to be the crack company.

An Interesting Episode.

One of the very interesting features of the closing exercises at the College Temple, at Newnan, soon to occur, will be the reading of an essay by a lady of this city. She graduated at the Temple some years previous to the war with the highest honors, and the brilliant intellectual powers she displayed in her labors are still remembered as notable in the history of the institution. This lady is the wife of one of the leaders of the Atlanta bar, and from what we know of her, we can promise the young ladies and visitors at the Temple a veritable treat.

Meeting at James' Hall.

Another large meeting was held at James' Hall yesterday evening. Addresses were made by Col. D. P. Hill, Judge John D. Cunningham, Revs. Drs. Spalding and Skinner. The interest continues.

A meeting will be held there at 5. P. M. today.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon as a carpenter, a Mr. Spinks, was working at a new building in West End, a heavy piece of scantling fell from the second story, striking him upon the head. He was considerably stunned, so much so as to create alarm for his recovery, but he finally regained consciousness and was carried to his house, where he received medical attention.

OUR acknowledgements are due the invitation committee of Graham, Lee and Washington societies of Washington and Lee University of Virginia for an invitation to ...

PULLMANISM.

Some Details From an Authority About the Negro in the Sleeper.

A Batch of Tough Facts Upon the Subject.

Desiring to still further elucidate the subject of "The negro in the Pullman car," we yesterday sent a CONSTITUTION reporter to see a gentleman of reliable and responsible character, who knows of the things whereof he speaks and who is in a position to be well informed upon the particulars about which we questioned him.

With the usual preliminaries we introduced the subject about which we wished to speak with him

OF PUBLIC NOTORIETY.

"Well, sir, the facts in my possession are simply such as have long been matters of public notoriety."

Reporter—Please give us such material points as you can.

A—Then, to begin with, I can say this much, that since I have known anything about the Pullman Car company, I have known it to be a fact that all interior officers and conductors have used all their power to prevent negroes from riding in them I know all the southern conductors have done so as far as they were able.

Reporter—Did you ever know of their being instructed to do so?

A.—No, sir; so far as I have been able to learn they have not been sustained in it by the general office at Chicago.

Reporter—They were given no orders to keep negroes out of the cars?

A.—They had no orders either written or verbal, as I am informed, to exclude them from the cars.

ELLIOTT GETS A BERTH.

It is a matter of notoriety that the negro Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, traveled in the Pullman cars in the early part of the last year

OTHER CASES.

Reporter—How about the Cardoza and other cases?

A.—Well, Cardoza had a letter from Pullman himself, admitting him to the privileges of the sleeping cars. Pinchback, too, has ridden in the cars time and again, from Louisville to New Orleans. This, too, is a publicly known fact. In the Elliott case there is a witness in the conductor, who is now an express messenger in the employ of Mr. Campbell, between Lynchburg and Bristol.

He says that Elliott told him that he (E.) had permission from Gen. Porter to be admitted to the sleeping cars, and he was hauled in them.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Reporter.—Have you learned of any instructions being given in the matter, since the passage of the civil rights bill?

A.—No, sir; not directly. I believe there has been less negro riding done in the sleeping cars since the passage of that act than there was before, from the fact that the public attention has been called by the newspapers to the subject, more particularly since that time. All of the cases I know most about occurred

BEFORE THE ACT WAS PASSED!

The first publication in this matter was made by the Mobile Register, in the early part of this year, concerning a case that happened between here and Macon.

YET ANOTHER CASE.

Reporter—Is there any other instance you can now rember?

A.—A negro was carried from Bristol to Montgomery in a sleeping car. This the conductor can testify. He was a politician of some sort, and was traveling with State Auditor Reynolds. They took the Pullman cars, and rode through to Montgomery.

THE BERTH CHECK GOVERNS.

Reporter—What is the custom in such cases about putting negroes into berths—are they generally put into the end sections or porter's cab?

A.—No, sir; not always. The negro who buys a ticket has to be put into the berth that it calls for. In the case of the negro from Macon it is said he was put into the body of the car over a white lady's berth. Some conductors will try to put them into the end lobby room, but they cannot always do so.

Reporter—In the absence of instructions they dare not refuse a negro accommodation, however?

A.—In the absence of instructions they dare not, sir.

NO DEFINITE ORDERS GIVEN.

Reporter—Has the Chicago office ever given any definite instructions in this matter?

A.—I don't believe they ever have. Shortly after the happening of the Cardoza matter, one of the Pullman superintendents sent a messenger to Chicago to get from the general office some instructions that would settle this negro question. He despatched a gentleman for that purpose, but he came back without any information that could be acted upon.

Reporter.—Did he ask for instructions what to do if a negro applied for admission to the cars?

A.—Yes, sir; he tried to get a decision from the general office upon such a case, but all they ever said was "to manage as best as they could."

WHAT THE CONDUCTORS SAY.

Reporter.—Have you ever heard any of the conductors speak of the orders, if any, which they had received?

A.—I have heard conductors say they had instructions to set apart sections for them, if they themselves couldn't get out of admitting them. I know a gentleman who ran a sleeping car for the Pullman company for some time, but he never carried a negro in his car. All he could do was to use his tact in keeping them out as best he could

Reporter—But he was never told not to admit them?

A.—He never had any authority given him to exclude them, or any intimation that he would be sustained in doing so.

NEGRO POVERTY A PREVENTIVE.

Reporter—How about the number of applications by negroes for accommodations?

A.—They are numerous, but if the negro had money, the cars would be liable to be full of them. The poverty of the negro and the scarcity of travel prevents more of these cases from arising than do.

Reporter.—You have heard of nothing from the Chicago office to designate that conductors would be sustained in keeping negroes out of the cars?

A.—I have never heard of a line being written from that office to indicate as much.

PERSONAL POSITION.

The southern officers and conductors, particually Assistant Superintendent Rich, at this point, are all right upon this question, and would keep them out if they could and make the Pullman car a "white institution." But it is well known that Pullman and Horace Porter are as fully committed to this civil rights bill as was Charles Sumner who bequeathed it to Hoar as its guardian.

ABOUT SELLING TICKETS.

Reporter—No instructions have ever been given, that you know of, about selling tickets to negroes?

A.—The facts connected with this matter might be best learned from the ticket agents. It is the policy of the company to sell as many tickets as possible through the agents, and keep the money out of the hands of the conductors. The railroad ticket agents say they have no orders in selling sleeping car tickets, to make any discrimination. They sell Pinchback his tickets at the agencies in New Orleans.

THE COMPANY INFORMED.

Reporter.—All these facts and cases have been reported to the general office?

A.—Yes, sir. In the routine of business it must have been done time and again. As far as known, they have given no attention to them, and have paid no heed to the repeated inquiries for instructions. The result seems to show that they regard it an annoyance to have these reports made to them.

The above was all our informant could say in the matter, from his own knowledge and information.

In this connection, our informant added that the negro question has been a vexed one, and that railroad companies have been at a loss to arrive at a proper solution of the same, and have no doubt that the action of the P. P. C. Co. would have given rise to no very severe strictures, but for the political attitude of their superior officers.

Augusta Female Seminary.

We have before us the annual catalogue of the above seminary, located at Staunton, Virginia. There are quite a large number of young ladies in attendance on the school. This well governed and well appointed female school needs no comment from us. Beautifully located, amid splashing fountains with green swards and flowers of early spring, commanding too an agreeable prospect in every direction, every inducement is afforded for pleasure as well as out door exercise. Miss Mary Baldwin is principal of the school, and the good government controlling, and the management generally, speaks well for her executive ability and qualifications.

The Point in Issue.

A nine year old boy flew out of the front door of a Forsyth street residence yesterday as if he had been shot from a howitzer.

"What's the matter, bub?" said a passing gentleman.

"There's a fight in there!"

"Who's fighting?"

"Why, my big sis and Aunt Jane can't agree on the color of Miss Brown's new silk dress, and they're tryin' to settle it," replied the boy. The explanation held good.

THE quarterly conference of Trinity church will meet at two o'clock this evening. All of the official members requested to attend.

There will be a special service for the children at 5 o'clock. Dr. Evans will address the children. Rev. M. W. Arnold ...

TOWN TOPICS.

—The negro and his nickels are soon parted—the watermelon crop is arriving.

—The condition of trade throughout the city yesterday was what might be called flat.

—Quite a number of persons, mostly from New Orleans, passed through the city yesterday, en route to the springs.

—Pears, ripe and delicious, from Canton, Mississippi, were being sold on the streets yesterday.

—The man that keeps cool and resigned this weather, deserves pictorial representation in Fox's "Book of Martyrs."

—Go out to Ponce de Leon spring this afternoon. Beauty sits on its billowy swill of wooded hills.

—A new, and we are told a charmingly attractive, book by a southern authoress is being put to press in this city.

—A young man, while running to the fire last evening, fell and cut his head quite seriously on the curbstone.

—Twelve hundred watermelons were brought to the city yesterday, from Florida. The price of essence of ginger and peppermint advanced.

—The board of trade and other organizations of like character, were represented at the seventh annual meeting in Philadelphia, of the national body on the 15th.

—The legislature of Connecticut has a bill before it. which orders that the doors of churches and other public edifices, shall in future open outward. A good idea.

—Hester Brooks, one of the beneficiaries of the civil rights bill, had her phrenological bumps examined and added to by another black and tan damsel yesterday.

—A stout man who drank five "grosser lagers" without any decided intermission between the acts, was the sensation of a certain saloon of the city yesterday.

—When festivals, public meetings, and other attractions are going on in the centre of the city, could'nt the street railway run the cars up to a later hour than now?

—How blessed pretty the school-girls all will look at the coming examinations! We're detailed to do the divinity work for those occasions.

—There is a house out near the cemetery which needs the supervision of the police. The orgies carried on there on Thursday night were very annoying to the respectable people living near by.

—The first lot of watermelons received in Atlanta, this season, was by W. F. Stokes & Co, who are going largely into the business, "and will sell them cheap, retail and wholesale."

—There have been no new phases in the shameful case of double dishonor as yet. The father is still at home, and, so far as we can learn, the young scoundrel is still missing.

—Sauer kraut is doubtless good in Germany, whale blubber in Kamschatka, and cannibalism in the south seas, but reader have you tasted any of those delicious peaches now being brought here from West Point?

—Andrew Jackson, a little colored chap living on Gilmore street, imbued with the proclivities of his fighting predecessor, very badly bit the ear of another little boy yesterday afternoon.

—Coweta county, within the past eighteen months, has been badly used by fire. Five gin-houses, one merchant mill, and a number of private residences, have been consumed by the destructive element.

—One of our Italian dealers had a fruit stand upset by a dog yesterday. It was amusing to see him, like the king of Hamlet, bend the stubborn sinews of his knees gathering up lemons, oranges and ground peas.

—A young man became so disgusted yesterday on —— street at the wind and dust, that he subjected his troubles to homeopathic treatment by drinking gin without sugar or water, until so noisy as to having ceme very near being arrested.

—Quite a number are paying up their subscriptions to the cotton factory and they are happy, for they feel that they will add to the value of city property, will create capital and rescue some of our population from emigrating.

—Young Dr. John W. Flournoy was returning home to Bellwood Thursday night, from Golden Rule lodge, about 11 o'clock, and discovered one of three cars, loaded with wood on fire. He immediately procured a bucket, and soon extinguished the fire. The wood belonged to Lynch's brick yard, and was evidently set on fire.

—Yesterday between three and four o'clock, the air was filled with a thirst provoken powder. Heavy clouds overspread the city, and a strong wind stirred up the above powder, or dust—The invisible particles lodged in every corner and crevice of the human face. Bright blue eyes grew red about the corners. Men opened their mouths to catch a breath of pure air, and instantly they inhaled a volume of dust, that only lager could clear away. Fortunately a nice shower of rain followed, laying the dust and cooling the air.

A NEW HOTEL.

Additional Evidence of Atlanta's Prosperity.

On Monday morning, work will begin on the J. C. Peck & Co.'s lot, the old Washington hall property, on Loyd street, for a new hotel. This is an enterprise of one of our energetic, judicious and far seeing citizens, Mr. William Markham. This gentleman has for a long time been connected with our city, and well knows all the requirements for its future prosperity, as well as its present wants.

In the way of aiding in the improvement of the city, he has had erected

FORTY-SIX HOUSES.

This is doing very well for one man, yet he again comes to the front, and on a very convenient, well located, and pretty lot, one well known to the public in ante bellum times, will on Monday, as above stated, break ground for a

HOTEL BUILDING,

which will be on ornament and credit to the locality. Our city has cause to be proud of her hotels and of their management, yet with an eye to the future as well as the present, Mr. Markham has thought over the subject for several weeks, and the result is a determination to build He has perfected

CONTRACTS FOR THE WORK

with Mr. W. H. Parkins, as architect; J. C. Peck & Co., contractors; B. H. Broomhead, brick contractor; and Hunnicut & Bellingrath, to do the plumbing and steam fitting. In the hands of these gentlemen, an excellent job is insured, and a well proportioned, convenient

HOTEL,

three stories high, with a front of 162 feet, and a depth of 140 feet. There will be two large inner courts, which will give light and ventilation to every room in the house. The building will be of brick, with galvanized dressings. The roofs are to be of slate. The entire building will be fitted up with water and steam apparatus combining all the modern improvements. On the

FIRST FLOOR

will be a handsome and convenient general office. A reading room, combining every thing requisite for convenience and comfort. A dining room which for attractions, will be made a specialty; and, also, on this floor a well appointed billiard saloon. The

SECOND FLOOR

will be elegantly fitted up with ladies parlors, beautifully proportioned and made attractive. Handsome arcades, and nice suits of rooms fitted up expressly for families. The

THIRD FLOOR

will be fitted up with well arranged and pleasant bed rooms. Comfortable and ample stairways reaching from the first to the third floor.

A SPACIOUS VERANDAH,

two stories high, fronting Wall street, will afford a cheerful promenade. The interior of the

GENERAL OFFICE

will be fitted up so as to show an arcade two stories high. The

MAKE UP

shows the ladies' entrance immediately in front, on Loyd street. Under the hotel, there will be three stores. On Loyd street front there will be a circular pediment, upon which will be the name of the hotel. Kitchen, laundry, etc, etc., are to be located at the rear of the center wing, and will be well provided with all the modern improvements in that line.

In fact, Mr. Markham will spare no money or pains in having a first class house, one that will add to the attractions of our city. On the

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER

the hotel will be completed, when Mr. Markham proposes to have a grand house warming.

The Magistrates.

William Addison and W. A. Jones, both white men, were tried by Justice Butt for stealing wood from Mr. Franklin Hayden's wood yard. The wood charged as having been stolen in the warrant was valued at only ten cents, but these thefts were thought to have extended over a considerable space of time, therefore Mr. Hayden concluded to halt them at once. The defendants were required to give bonds for their appearance before the city court, Thrasher for the prosecution. Pendleton for the defense.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.—An old darkey, holding on to a black carpet-sack that looked like it had just come out of a long spell of cholera, walked up to the watchman at the depot last evening:

"Is dis yar de train whar goes to Marystta?"

"Yes, this is the accommodation train."

"Oh, de 'commodation train! Um-haah! Do dey let a nigger ride in de 'commodation kyars?"

"Of course; get aboard."

"Um-haah! I didn't node dey'd got dat 'commendatin to de niggers down hyar!"

And he crawled on and took a front seat ...

Y. M. C. A.

Second Anniversary.

Address of Hon. M. A. Candler.

Notwithstanding that large revival meetings were progressing last night in the First Second, Fourth and Sixth Baptist churches, and Trinity and Payne's chapel, Methodist churches, the Central Presbyterian church was filled with a large audience. Walter R. Brown, president of the association, W. A. Haygood, vice president, Rev. J. T. Leftwich and Rev. H. W. Hilliard, occupied seats in the pulpit.

The choir sang, "We praise Thee, oh, God" in superb style. After prayer by Rev. J. T. Leftwich, President Brown read his annual report. He recounted with satisfaction the success of the Sunday afternoon prayer meetings, prayer meetings at Fulton jail, services at the Benevolent Home and Surgical Institute. The association hoped soon to establish a Reading Room. Over 100 volumes have been donated for that purpose. He urged the members to "stand up for Jesus," and to honor and adorn the principles of the organization.

The choir sung "Come Holy Spirit," and vice-President Haygood in a chaste speech introduced the anniversary orator, Hon. Milton A. Candler. The addresses was clear, concise and to the point—earnest and eloquent.

The occasion he considered as one of enquiry and review. He considered the subject under two heads: "What is a Christian, and what is Christian labor?" This was an age of profession and theory. We all knew in material matters the value of associated effort, and one reason of Atlanta's prosperity was because her people worked together.

The development of Christian character was a splendid field. The church itself was but a field of labor, for every capacity. He urged Christians of every denomination not to stand aloof from the association because it had not its origin in their own denomination. The object of this association is to administer to the spiritual and temporal wants of the young; to lead them into paths of sobriety and usefulness; to throw around those seeking homes here the ennobling influences of Christian homes, and leading them to the sanctuary, was co-operation of every member of the Christian church. The Association opened up to the Church a field of usefulness and of labor akin to Him who "went about doing good."

His closing appeal was tersely eloquent and made a deep impression on all who assembled.

The choir sang "Nearer my God to Thee" in which the entire congregation joined.

The singing was a marked feature.

President Brown thanked the audience for their attention. Rev. H. W. Hilliard pronounced the benediction.

THE MILITARY CONTEST.

Grand Preparations for Thursday Night.

On Thursday night the great drill contest for a prize of one hundred dollars will take place at De Give's opera house. The prize is offered to our companies to be contested for by some friends of our volunteer department, and is producing a great deal of excitement among our young soldiers. The several armories of the companies are filled each night, and the boys are drilling very beautifully. The officers are straining every nerve to make their men perfect, and from the enthusiasm on all sides, the entertainment promises to be one of rare interest. Most of the companies have already selected their contestants. The judges are not yet announced, but will be competent, and perfectly impartial. Our readers will remember the night and go early, as the opera house is bound to be crowded.

Personal Paragraphs.

—James Owens is rusticating at Catoosa.

—G. S. Obear, of Macon, and Francis Fontaine, of Columbus, are in the city.

—Major A. Leyden is enlarging his warehouse on Bartow street.

—W. H. Parkins, architect, has buildings at this time under his supervision amounting to $167,000.

—St. John's day will be observed by the Masons of La Grange. W. H. Tuller, of this city, will assist and confer the master's degree.

—Young Mr. Woods White, son of Dr. W. White, has returned from the Illinois agricultural college. He presents quite an agreeable appearance in his suit of gray.

—Dr. Geo. M. Reese, a very agreeable and intelligent gentleman of some seventy nine or eighty summers, passed through our city yesterday en route to his home in West Point, just returning from the Charlotte centennial.

—Dr. T. S. Powell, will leave the city this morning for the purpose of attending the commencement exercises of the Southern Female College, at Petersburg, Va. The Dr. has been selected to present the medals. He also delivers the commencement address. His subject is "Music."

A Novel Law Case.

Justice Ezzard yesterday investigated the merits of another cow case. This time the parties were the well known Mr. Pat. Fitzgibbons and a darkey named Hopgood. The trouble arose about a cow, owned by Pat. Now Pat cherished this cow with an affection beautiful to behold, and although she possessed an enormous appetite, and gave but little milk, still Pat, thought there wasn't another cow like her in the whole of this country. This cow was given to prowling around wherever opportunity offered, and upon these occasions the neighbors' gardens were always in imminent danger. The other day she was walking along the street seeking what she might devour when Sam Hopgood spied her, and forthwith sailed a rock at her head. The rock caught her on the hind-quarters, and the old lady went off on three legs. Pat made an examination of injuries amidst great lamentations, and discovered that the limb was broken. He then carried the darkey before Judge Ezzard. Now the darkey had no use for a cow on three legs, but Pat talked about the chain gang so earnestly that he was prevailed upon to buy her. Pat agreed to take $60, and the darkey paid down $10, and settled the case by agreeing to pay the balance in monthly installments.

The Fire.

The residence of Mr. Sam N. Myers, on the corner of Cain and Ivey streets, made a narrow escape from destruction by fire about seven o'clock yesterday evening. A box of ashes had been left in the cook-room in the basement, and some of them being very hot, set the box on fire. The fire had partially consumed a table and a baby carriage standing near by before it was discovered. The family, especially the ladies, were thrown into a great deal of consternation, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done. Upon the first alarm, several neighbors rushed over and rendered material assistance. The bells were sounded, and the engines came promptly out, but we are glad to say their services were not required.

The City Court.

HON. R. J. COWART JUDGE.

The city court met yesterday morning at its usual hour, and adjourned after a very brief session. Only one case was tried, and that was a charge of assault and battery preferred by a street car driver against Mr. Kin Cannon. After a brief trial the defendant was found not guilty. Hulsey for the defence. A few other cases were *nol pros'd*, and court adjourned until this morning.

The Rolling Mill.

No new developments in the Rolling Mill matter yesterday. The prevalent idea is that the best disposition to make of it is to appoint a Receiver.

—A darkey slipped from under a half bushel of corn meal he was carrying on his head along Broad street yesterday afternoon and, in about two minutes was about the whitest negro we have ever seen. Visions of corn dodgers, hot cakes, &c. which had been floating through his imagination were thus ruthlessly dispelled, but gathering up the fragments of his load, as well as he could, he slowly went on his way.

DEAD.—We regret to hear that Mr. Geo. P. Fellows, an old citizen of Athens, died of cholera morbus on Thursday morning, after being taken sick Wednesday morning. He was a peaceable, industrious man, and one respected for his good qualities.

COMMISSIONER Thomas P. James wants to buy a white Esquimaux, a white poodle, a New Foundland, and a skye terrier dog to protect his sheep from other dogs.

REMEMBER Mayson & Norman's big auction sale of furniture, etc., to-day.

Day & Glynn are first in peaches, first in watermelons, and first in grapes.

THE Union Sunday school at Decatur celebrates its 44th anniversary to-day.

—Now it is claimed that the genealogical tree of the Washington was a good deal older than the cherry tree—that it can be traced back, in fact, to the twelfth century. Mr. Simplinson, rector of Brington, Northamptonshire, England, is quoted as stating that the family lived in his parish 50 years before their removal to America, and that in the Brington church the memorial tablets of the family still exist. Among them is the following memorial of Laurence Washington, said to be the great-grandfather of Washington's great-grandfather: "Here lieth the bodi of Laurence Washington, sonne and heirre of Robert Washington of Solograve, in the county of Northampton; he married the eldest daughter of ——Butler of Tees, in the county of Sussex, Esquire, who had issue by her 8 sonnes and 9 daughters, which Laurence deceased, 13 of Decr. Anno Domini 1616."

DARING ROBBERY.

Two Negroes Grab a Money Drawer and Run.

Unsuccessful Effort to Catch Them.

Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock a most daring robbery was perpetrated on Fort street, in this city. The actors were two negroes well known to the police named Bill Speers and Jim Camp. The robbery occurring at the store of Mr. Griffin. There was, however, nobody in it at the time except a lady named Mrs. Ward. The negro Camp entered the store, as if to purchase some goods, while Speers sat down on the opposite side of the street to watch. Suddenly, while Mrs. Ward's back was turned upon him for an instant, Camp

SEIZED THE MONEY DRAWER,

and darted out to the street, where he was joined by Speers. The drawer contained some twenty dollars. Mrs. Ward rushed out after Camp, and was about to overtake him, when he placed his hand upon a pistol, and told her that "if she followed him any further he would blow her brains out." The lady then desisted, and the two black scoundrels ran off, carrying the money drawer with them.

DODGING THE POLICE.

The matter was speedily reported to the police, and detective Jones, with officers Simpson and Peers, were detailed to work up the case. Last night they succeeded in surrounding a house on the outskirts of town where the negroes were hid. There were eight or nine other darkeys there gambling and concocting thieving enterprises. As soon as officer Simpson knocked at the door, Camp jumped through a window, carrying the sash with him, and struck out for the woods. The officers ordered him to halt, but as he paid no attention to them they fired

FIVE OR SIX SHOTS AT HIM.

He jumped considerably, but it is not known if he was hit. Speers also made his escape in the confusion, in another direction. The police found on a table in one room a pack of cards and a long-bladed knife. No arrests were made, as there were no charges against the other negroes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, Thursday, June 17th, 1875.

Whereas, It will be impossible in the exercise of the extraordinary powers of human labor, even, for the Judges of the Supreme Court, of Georgia to write out, and prepare for publication, the decisions in the numerous cases heard and disposed of during the present term, before the commencement of the next term of the Court, on the first Monday in July next. It is, therefore, ordered, that the Court be opened on that day, as required by law. and then be adjourned until the first Monday in August next, and that a copy of this order be published, once, in each of the daily newspapers published in the city of Atlanta.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT OF GA. Atlanta, June 18th, 1875.

I, hereby, certify that the above is a true extract from the minutes of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

june19-d1t Z. D. HARRISON, Clerk.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

SIX Miles East of Gainesville, Ga. These Celebrated Springs is now open, and have been newly furnished The price of board reduced. These Springs will be under the management of Mr. J. V. Johnson, who will guarantee satisfaction. Parties desiring information, in reference to board, will please address J. R Davis, Gainesville, Ga., or J. V. Johnson, at the Springs. Respectfully, J. V. JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors. june19—dfm

Northeastern Railroad Co.

Georgia, Habersham county, June 8, 1875.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Division of the Northeastern Railroad Company, on Saturday, the 3d day of July next, in Clarksville. The Stockholders in and out of the county, are most respectfully requested to attend in person or by proxy, as it will be necessary for us to determine whether or not we shall tap the Air-Line Railroad at the nearest practical point, or follow out our original survey to Athens and Augusta.

JAS. P. PHILLIPS,
W. S. ERWIN,
Directors Northeastern Railroad Co.
june19—dtd

ATTENTION! LOCHRANE GUARDS!

MEET TO-NIGHT, 8:30 SHARP, AT Lochrane's Hall, for the election of non-commissioned officers. JACK C. BOYD, Captain. june19—d1t

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Note-Heads, Letter-Heads, Cotton Receipts, Programmes, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, THE CONSTITUTION JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Catalogues, Pamphlets, Railroad Tickets, Wedding Cards. All kinds of Job Printing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

A FORTUNE FOR $ Wyoming Monthly LOTTERY. Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature. Tickets $1 each, Six for $5. One Chance in every 5. Fifth Extraordinary Drawing. Cash Prize of $100,0... Cash Prize of 50,0... Cash Prize of 25,0... Cash Prize of 20,0... 1,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,... ... J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom...

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN Cures all Private Diseases without the use of mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure all forms of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" in from 2 to 7 weeks time. Office No. 619 North Fifth Street, bet. Washington ave. & Green, St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857. Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases" which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of "Spermatorrhea," or "Seminal Weakness" Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in sealed Envelope.

Coal! Coal! Coal Creek, Montevallo, Jefferson Mines. ALL OF THE BEST VARIETIES, Wholesale and Retail. THE undersigned are now putting in a large stock of all grades of Coal, which they will offer to the public at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES until September 15th. After that time rates will advance. We have facilities surpassed by none, and being a new firm, we ask a trial at the hands of the public. Our yard is on the corner of Forsyth and Railroad streets. Give us a call. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACTURERS. SMITH & THOMAS. june15—deod m

Important. SPECIAL inducements in the way of Boarding and Lodging offered to country people, when they come to Atlanta. Be certain to call at the Boarding House of Mrs. B. A. JONES, 53 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. may26—w3m

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.

ATLANTA, June 18, 1875.

Cotton closed dull at 14.

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1874.	1875.
Saturday	1,509	1,377
Sunday and Monday	3,194	3,450
Tuesday	1,543	1,798
Wednesday	2,123	1,681
Thursday	1,464	1,866
Friday	2,595	1,932
Various	33	83
Total	12,461	12,089

Showing a decrease of 372 bales compared with corresponding days of last year.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, June 18—Money easy at 2a2½. Sterling steady. Gold dull at 17¼a17⅛. Government bonds dull but strong; new fives 18½. State bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks closed active and strong; Central 101⅜; Erie 15⅛; Lake Shore 59⅝; Illinois Central 100¼; Pittsburg 89⅝; Northwestern 36¼; preferred 49¼; Rock Island 101⅜. Sub-treasury balances—gold $46,079,476; currency $50,036,328 The sub treasurer paid out $38,000 on account interest, and $94,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $216,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18—Gold 17. Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium. Sterling $5 70a$5 71.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Receipts at all ports to-day	1,932
Exports to Great Britain to day	2,251
Exports to continent	130
Consolidated receipts	12,089
Consolidated exports	19,914
Stock in New York	126,723
Stock at all ports	253,257

NEW YORK, June 18.—Gold closed at 17⅛. Cotton—New classification: Spots closed quiet and steady; quotations official; low middlings 14⅝; middlings 15⅛; sales to exports 495; spinners 901; speculation 26.

Futures closed quiet; sales 31,800 bales; June 14⅞a14 15-16; July 14 29-32a14 15-16; August 15 1-32a15 1-16; September 14 15-16a14 31-32; October 14 21-32a14 11-16; November 14 19-32; December 14 9-16a14⅝; January 14 23-32a14¾; February 14 15-16a14 31-32; March 15 3-16a15 7-32; April 15⅜a15⅜; May 15 19-32a15⅝.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,422 bales at 15⅛a15⅛.

Net receipts 207 bales; gross 275.

Futures closed quiet; sales 31,800 bales; June 14⅞a14 15-16; July 14 29-32a14 15-16; August 15 1-32a15 1-16; September 14 15-16a14 31-32; October 14 21-32a14 11-16; November 14 9-16a14 19-32; December 14 9-16a14⅝; January 14 13-32a14¾; February 14 15-16a14 31-32; March 15 3-16a15 7-32; April 15⅜a15⅜; May 15 19 32a15⅝.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all U. S. ports	12,089
Same time last year	12,461
Showing a decrease	372
Total receipts to date	3,428,120
Same time last year	3,704,239
Showing a decrease	276,119
Exports for the week	19,914
Same time last year	18,040
Showing an increase	1,874
Total exports to date	2,528,598
Same time last year	2,696,126
Showing a decrease	167,528
Stock at all U. S. ports	253,257
Same time last year	260,867
Showing a decrease	7,610
Stock at interior towns	24,951
Same time last year	46,318
Showing a decrease	21,367
Stock at Liverpool	1,003,000
Same time last year	942,000
Showing an increase	61,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	155,000
Same time last year	127,000
Showing an increase	28,000

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15; net receipts 372 bales; sales 1,500; stock 55,635; net receipts for the week 1,043: gross 1,083; exports to France 2,149; continent 1,130; coastwise 1,428; sales 6,000.

MOBILE, June 18.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 14½; net receipts 89 bales; sales 100; stock 3,532; net receipts for the week 239; exports to Great Britain 2,004; sales 530.

CHARLESTON, June 18—Cotton flat; middlings 15; net receipts 106 bales; sales 25; stock 2,637; net receipts for the week 996; exports coastwise 639; sales 550.

SAVANNAH, June 18—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 14¼; net receipts 421 bales; sales 421; stock 9,487; net receipts for the week 188, exports coastwise 1,794; sales 366.

AUGUSTA, June 18.—Cotton dull; tending down; middlings 14⅝; low middlings 14; good ordinary 13¼; net receipts 21 bales; sales 88; stock 4,090; net receipts for the week 138, shipments 501; sales 462; spinners 45 bales.

MACON, June 18—Cotton dull: net receipts for the week 17 bales; shipments 191; sales 2; stock 1,959.

COLUMBUS, June 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 14½; low middlings 14; good ordinary 13; net receipts for the week 53 bales; shipments 793; sales 300; spinners 08; stock 1,704.

MONTGOMERY, June 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14½; low middlings 13¾; good ordinary 13⅛; net receipts for the week 29 bales; shipments 51; stock 1,019.

SELMA, June 18.—Cotton net receipts for the week 77 bales; shipments 397; stock, actual count, 358.

BOSTON, June 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 15⅝; net receipts 53 bales; gross 337; exports to Great Britain 373; sales 45; stock 13 962; net receipts for the week 444; gross 2,318; exports to Great Britain 1,223; sales 447.

WILMINGTON, June 18.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 14⅛a14¼; net receipts 151 bales; stock 1,219; net receipts for the week 485; exports coastwise 102.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 15; net receipts 49 bales; sales 115; stock 3,072; net receipts for the week 49; gross 492; exports coastwise 590; sales 1,260; spinners 295.

GALVESTON, June 18.—Cotton nominal; middlings 14½; net receipts 5 bales; sales 50; stock 15,176; net receipts for the week 171; gross 192; exports coastwise 1,785; sales 1,728.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 13⅝; net receipts for the week 59 bales; shipments 908; sales 600; spinners 91; stock 4,967.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Cotton dull; middlings 15⅞; net receipts 84 bales; exports to Great Britain 167; net receipts for the week 456; gross 1,694; exports to Great Britain 282.

NORFOLK, June 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts 395 bales; sales 25; middlings 14⅝; stock 2,884; net receipts for the week 2,161; exports coastwise 1,950; sales 465.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14⅝; net receipts 41 bales; shipments 139; sales 200; stock 10,651; net receipts for the week 343; shipments 1,634.

PROVIDENCE, June 18—Cotton stock 14,000 bales; net receipts for the week 45.

INDIANOLA, June 18.—Cotton net receipts for the week 38 bales.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Flour rules slightly in buyers' favor; only moderate demand; southern flour dull and drooping; common to fair extra $4 90a5 85; good to choice do. $5 90a$8 25. Wheat irregular and unsettled; opened steady for lots on spot; closed dull and heavy for all deliveries; winter red western $1 31a$1 39; amber do. $1 39a$1 40; white western $1 35a$1 41. Corn heavy; 1a2c lower; steamer western mixed 82a83; sail do. 83a84½; old western mixed in store 85. Coffee—Rio cargoes quoted at 16a18½. Sugar quiet and steady; molasses, refined, unchanged; standard 10¼; granulated 10¾; crushed and powdered 11¼. Molasses—grocery grades dull. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady 8½a8⅝. Rosin and turpentine quiet. Pork lower; new mess, in jobbing lots, $19 50. Lard heavy and lower; prime steam 13¼. Whisky lower at $1 19½a1 20.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 72a74. Provisions dull. Pork $19 50a$20. Bacon—shoulders 9¼; clear rib 12¾; clear 13¼a13; Lard—tierce 14¼a15; keg 15½. Whisky $1 15. Bagging active and firm.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1 29a30; others unchanged. Corn dull, southern white 87; yellow 84a85; western mixed 83½a84. Oats steady. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions dull and weak. Pork $19 50a$20. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½; Lard dull and nominally lower; refined 14¾a15. Whisky firm at $1.20. Coffee quiet and steady.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn lower at 67½ a 68½, cash. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork $19 25, Bacon dull; limited jobbing demand.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Flour steady. Corn dull and declining, at 72a73. Pork lower with fair demand, at $18 50 for spot and July. Lard nominal; summer 12¾. Bacon dull and declining; shoulders 9, clear rib 12a12¼, clear 12¾a12⅞. Whisky firm at $1 15.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Flour dull; superfine double extra $5 25; treble extra $550a$6 50; choice $6 50a$7 00. Corn dull and lower at 87a90. Oats dull at 73. Hay quiet; prime $25 00a27 00. Coffee unchanged; fair to prime cargoes 17¼a18¼ gold. Pork held firmer; at $20 25a$20 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½; clear rib 12½; clear sides 13¼; hams dull; choice sugar-cured 13⅞a13¼; ordinary brands 11½a12½. Dry salted meats nothing doing—shoulders 8¼ a8½; clear rib 13; clear 13¼. Corn meal dull at $4 10. Whisky dull, rectified $1 19 a1 22.

GEORGIA, Douglas county.

Ordinary's Office, May 2?, 1875.

W. J. PADGETT has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart a homestead and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 5th day of June, 1875, at my office. JOHN M. JAMES, Ordinary. my 27—w3t

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE



FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES. ALSO, THE Most Perfect Alarm Cash Drawer, MILES ALARM TILL CO.'S. Also, Herring's Safes, Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales MANUFACTURED BY E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.

PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES.
Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.
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FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic H Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 L street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Wal street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superi street, Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th Dealer Main street, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, California.
For sale by leading Hardware dealer aprl—deod&w10w

NOTICE.

Georgia, Fulton county. To the Superior Court of said county.

THE petition of ———— James McGrory, John J. Garvey, Michael N. Blount, Dennis O'Sullivan, William Gleason, Sr., Joseph Gatins, John J. Conway, John Callaghan, Hugh Lynch, John J. Lynch, Alfred T. Young, Fred Young, Peter Clark, Thomas Nunan, Thomas Fitzgibbons, Dennis Murphy, James Donahoe, William Key, Patrick W. Lynch, Joseph W. Hogan, William Fifer, Martin Kennedy, James E. Lynch, James Gatins, James Gleason, Michael Morrissy, William Gleason, Jr., Pascal J. Moran, Jas. Kelley, Jno. Farley, of said county and State, represents to your honor that they and others hereafter to be associated with them, desire to form themselves into an association called the "Saint Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Atlanta Georgia," whose field of operations and place of business is the county of Fulton, and whose object is the promotion of temperance and the temporal and spiritual welfare of its members. They desire an order declaring themselves and their successors and associates incorporated under said corporate name and style of "Saint Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society of Atlanta, Georgia," for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time. Said association to be governed by the constitution and by-laws to be adopted by the members. And that they desire to have granted to them full power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to buy, hold, sell and convey such property, both real and personal, as may be necessary or useful in promoting and carrying out the purposes of their organization. To have and use a common seal, and all the rights, privileges and franchises as are incident to corporations of like character created by the courts according to the provisions of the code of said state.

The object of this association is not to make money nor realize pecuniary profit. And that they have no capital stock and none is paid in. And that they petition the court to grant an order allowing this petition to be recorded and published as required by the statute, after which they pray an order declaring this charter granted.

True extract taken from the minutes of said court June 3d, 1875.

W. H. VENABLE, D. C.

june3-d1aw4w.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

The Paducah Chair Factory,

LOCATED at one of the most desirable points in the country, timber of all kinds being abundant and cheap, and shipping facilities unequalled. Paducah is situated on the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Tennessee, and twelve (12) miles from the Cumberland, and has railroad communications with all points West and South. The MACHINERY is all of the latest and most approved kinds, and all in first-class working order, having only been in operation a short time. A cash buyer can secure it at a sacrifice. For further particulars address PADUCAH CHAIR FACTORY, Paducah, Kentucky. may2—d3taw2w

NOTICE:

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1875.

IT appears from the docket of the Supreme Court of Georgia, for the July Term, 1875, that the order of Circuits, with the number of cases from each county is as follows:

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.	
Cobb	5
Fannin	2
Forsyth	1
Lumpkin	2
Towns	1—11
WESTERN CIRCUIT.	
Banks	1
Gwinnett (continued)	1
Hall	1
White	1—4
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.	
Hancock	3
Hart	1
Wilkes	1—5
ATLANTA CIRCUIT.	
DeKalb	6
Clayton	1
Fulton	26—33
SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.	
Brooks	2
Lowndes	2—4
OCONEE CIRCUIT.	
Dooly (continued)	1—1
ALBANY CIRCUIT.	
Calhoun	2
Decatur	2
Dougherty (1 continued)	13
Mitchell	1—18
SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.	
Lee	6
Macon	1
Schley	1
Sumter	15
Webster (continued)	1—24
PATAULA CIRCUIT.	
Clay	5
Early	1
Miller	1
Quitman	2
Randolph	4—13
CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.	
Harris	2
Marion	5
Muscogee (2 continued)	19
Stewart	4
Talbot (2 continued)	13
Taylor	1—43
MACON CIRCUIT.	
Bibb	6
Houston	2—8
FLINT CIRCUIT.	
Henry	1
Monroe	3
Newton	2
Pike	3
Rockdale	6
Spalding	3—18
COWETA CIRCUIT.	
Carroll	1
Merriwether	3
Troup (2 continued)	9—13
ROME CIRCUIT.	
Chattooga	1
Floyd	13
Polk	2—16
CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.	
Bartow	1
Gordon	1
Whitfield	7—9
AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.	
Burke	3
Richmond	16—19
MIDDLE CIRCUIT.	
Emanuel	1
Jefferson	1
Johnson	1
Washington	6—9
OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.	
Baldwin	2
Greene	3
Jasper	1
Jones	3
Morgan	3
Putnam	1
Wilkinson	2—14
EASTERN CIRCUIT.	
Bulloch	1
Chatham (1 continued)	17
Effingham	2
McIntosh	2—22
BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.	
Glynn	2
Liberty	2—4

The Telegraph and Messenger, Enquirer-Sun, Savannah Morning News, and Chronicle and Sentinel, are requested to publish this notice once a week for two weeks, and send their bill to this office.

Z. D. HARRISON, Clerk.

june16—d1aw2w

FINDLAY IRON WORKS.

1839. 1875.

R. FINDLAY SONS IRON WORKS. MACON, GA.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, SAW & GRIST MILL MACHINERY, HORSE POWERS, VARIOUS KINDS, GIN GEARING, "I. X. L." COTTON GIN, Hall Cotton Gin and Feeder! AMES' PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, and all kinds Machinery and Castings, &c.

"ECLIPSE" SCREW COTTON PRESSES

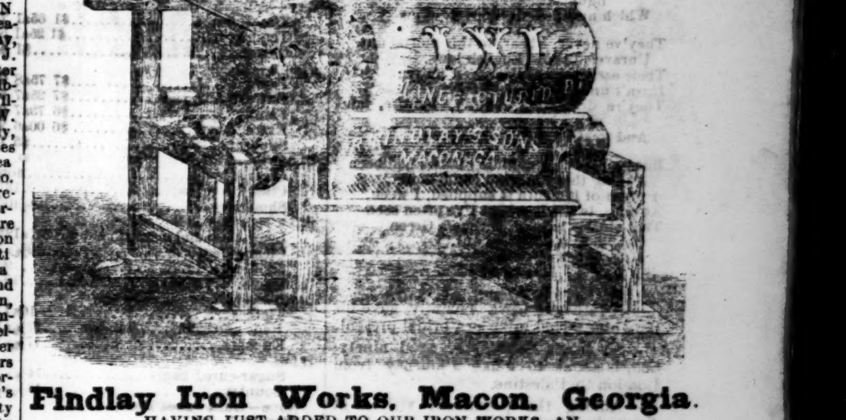
GRAND GOLD MEDAL! Awarded the GREAT ECLIPSE PRESS, at Georgia State Fair, 1873. The Fastest, Most Durable, Lightest Draught and Cheapest Screw Press in the World. Packs Bale 700 lbs. to 800 lbs. in TWELVE ROUNDS, with two or three bands, or one light Mule in two or three minutes. Send for Descriptive Circular and Price.

R. FINDLAY SONS IRON WORKS. MACON, GA.

june19—d1aw&w3mo

COTTON GINS.

THE OLD COTTON GIN WITH A NEW NAME.



Findlay Iron Works, Macon, Georgia. HAVING JUST ADDED TO OUR IRON WORKS, AN Extensive Cotton Gin Factory, WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING THE 'IXL" Cotton Gin. The EXACT COUNTERPART (without addition or alteration) of the CELEBRATED SAMUEL GRISWOLD COTTON GIN, and the only TRUE COPY of that celebrated machine now made. The HALL COTTON FEEDER furnished when desired. The NEW AND IMPROVED (1875) HALL GIN AND FEEDER furnished to order. PRICES VERY LOW. Send for Circular and Price List. FINDLAY'S GREAT ECLIPSE COTTON PRESS. june19—d1aw&w3m R. FINDLAY SONS, Macon, Ga.

DRY GOODS, &c.

$30,000 00 — OF — DRY GOODS! — AT — A SACRIFICE

Our Mr. deSaulles having determined to accept a business offer from New York, which will necessitate his leaving Atlanta. By September first, we propose to

CLOSE OUR BUSINESS!

And during the next NINETY DAYS, to offer our entire stock of Dry Goods and Notions at

Cost to 50c in the Dollar.

We trust that we are sufficiently well known in this community to be believed and that what we say can be relied upon. We are obliged to sell and realize upon our goods and our aim will be to

Turn our Goods into Cash,

Regardless of what they cost, or of their value. We are aware that times are hard and inauspicious to close a business, but from that very fact our customers will receive goods at the most positive

Slaughtering Prices!

Never in the history of Atlanta has a stock of the magnitude of this been been thus thrown upon the market, and goods at

Astonishing Low Prices!!

WILL REWARD AN EXAMINATION.

LOUIS deSAULLES & CO., Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets. june6—dtf

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Joseph B. Wynn. Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

Northern District of Georgia, ss. At Newnan, 11th day of June, 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph B. Wynn, of Franklin, in the county of Heard and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. W. A. TURNER, june13—d1aw3w Assignee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—in bankruptcy, in the matter of Enoch C. Woodruff, bankrupt—No. 941.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing at the office of the "Virginia House," (Hotel) in Newnan, Georgia, on the 3d day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

june13—d1aw3w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

A TANGLE OF LAWS.

The client who came to that lawyer's door
Had numbered some twenty years;
The lawyer was twenty-and-one—no more;
The barrister two and the even score;
The judge's Octobers were twenty four—
What wonder they laughed at tears?

Oh, daintily bright was their wavy hair,
The color of gold, and curled;
The matter consigned to the lawyers' care
Was, candidly speaking, their first affair—
Their maiden commission—with which they were
About to begin the world.

The little attorney next morning went
And gobbled his breakfast down,
And rummaged, and fumbled, and pored, intent
On finding the Act of the Parliament
That bore on his case, for his mind was bent
On saving that half a-crown.

"This nice little matter I'll soon transact,"
He cheerfully said, said he;
"I've only to settle to work—in 'act,
Discover this little important Act,
And leave the result to the pleader's tact—
And then I can have my tea!"

"The ease," he exclaimed, "of the task's absurd;
Just one little Act to scan!"
But that little Act, it appeared, referred
To three little others of George the Third,
In which little others some hints occurred
Of six little Acts of Anne!

These six little others confused the brain
With nine little Acts to con
Of William of Orange's blissful reign,
Which nine little others referred again
(In order to render their meaning plain)
To twelve little Acts of John!

They multiplied thus till the mind grew dim
With reference thousand fold.
That little attorney grew tall and grim,
And muscular, brawny and gaunt of limb,
Till even his mother recoiled from him—
And even his tea was cold!

And what with the muddle, and care, and doubt,
(For none of the Acts agreed)
That poor little client got lengthened out;
The judge and the barrister short and stout
(From seven-foot-seven or thereabout)
And groggy and shaky kneed.

Whenever they fancied they'd made things right,
And had, as it were, exprest
The essence of Acts which appeared to slight
Or muddle each other with all their might
They'd bring up some new little Act to light
Which nullified all the rest.

They've never, I hear, to this mortal day
Unraveled those English laws.
Their earlier energy's passed away:
It isn't uncivil, I hope, to say,
They're doddering, snuffy, morose, and grey,
And weak in the legs and jaws.

But granted this muddle of laws had been
A thing that the mind could doubt,
A proof of its truth is supplied, I ween,
At once, in the fact that I've often seen
That elderly lady of Turnham Green
Unable to make them out.

BREVITIES.

—A father in Iowa recently gave his daughter a lead mine as a bridal present.

—Sir Moses Montefiore, aged ninety-one, is about to make a journey from London to Palestine.

—Among the prominent visitors at White Sulphur springs, Va., are Gen. Joe Johnston, and Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard.

—Lotta will play only sixteen weeks during the coming season, beginning in September. She will travel with her own company.

"Latin and Greek are all right," said a Delaware farmer as he halted his team. "But gimme a man who can plough around an apple tree 'thout touching the roots."

—The checkiest young man resides in Jersey City. At a recent fair held in the lower part of the city he borrowed fifty cents of his girl's father to treat her to ice cream.

—A young lady who had no time to spare for making garments for the poor has been engaged three weeks embroidering a blanket for her poodle dog.

—In Norway the longest day lasts three months. The man who six months ago promised to call in a day or two and settle that little bill must have gone to Norway on a visit.—*Turner's Fall Reporter.*

—A St. Louis poet begins, "I dreamed the seas were full of rum." That would make things lively. The big waters would all be drained off without a cent of expense, and there would be new land enough to give everybody eighty acres.

—An old California miner writes that all a man needs for a complete summer outfit in that country is one lasso rope, one rifle with ammunition, and one sack of salt. Any energetic man can kill and steal whatever else he needs.

—The drinking water furnished the inhabitants of ring-ridden Washington must be a sort of cannibal soup, thirty-one bodies of infantile humanity having been found in cleaning out the sediment of the reservoir last week.

—A gentleman in addressing the charming lady X, who has just remarried in Paris for the third time, said reproachfully, "You do not come to London any longer?" "Oh, yes," she replied in a most natural manner, "I always pass my widowhoods there."

—Prance out into the garden, Maud, and show those striped hose, likewise your high-heeled gaiters, too; also your summer clothes. But be careful as you waltz about—looking sweeter than a rose that a cold damp wind don't come along to sock a cold into your nose.

—Mr. Trott is still looking around for the lieutenant-governor of Michigan with a shot-gun. He steps out like a man who means business. His wife remonstrates with him constantly, but he says: "Tain't no use talking to me, Mrs. Trott; I ain't one of your Sir Marmaduke musers, I ain't."

—The local editor of the Richmond Enquirer is crowded off the sidewalk every day by malignant nurses who push their baby-carts on the five-abreast plan, and think they own the streets. He has got to that pitch that he wants the cholera infantum season and the small-pox to begin right away.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is—"Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the individual will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthy activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effective action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a tonic stimulant and corrective.

june18—deod1w&w1w

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, June 18.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 990 bales; uplands 15¾; Orleans 15⅞

Futures opened heavy, now a shade better; July 14 27-32a14 29-32; August 13 31 32a15; September 14⅞; October 14 9-16a14⅝.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat without decided change. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy at $19 40a$19 50. Lard quiet; steam 13¾. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin $1 75a$1 80 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks active. Money 2½. Gold 17⅛. Exchange—long $4 88; short $4 91. Governments active. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, noon.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 7 1-16; middling Orleans 7⅝; sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; sales for the week 58,000, of which 10,000 were for speculation and export; stock in port 1,003,000, including 597,000 American; receipts for the week 57,000, including 21,000 American; actual export 4,000; afloat 559,000, including 155,000 American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinar delivered in June or July 7¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, 2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in August 7⅝; do. delivered July or August 7¼; do. do. August or September 7⅝. Breadstuffs dull.

LIVERPOOL, June 18, 3:30 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day include 5 600 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary delivered in June or July 7 3-16.

LONDON, June 18.—Erie 13½a13¾.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes 64f 57½c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived—Crescent City.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying......$1 13 Selling......$1 15
SILVER—
Buying......$1 05 Selling......$1 10
EXCHANGE—
Buying at....par Selling......¼ prem

MOLASSES—
Barrels......37a
Tierces......35
SYRUPS—
New York......60a75
New Orleans......75a80
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits......$1 75
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits......$1 50
No. 3 bbls $10 00; ½ bbls $5 00; kts $1 15
COFFEE—
Rio......21½a23½
Java......35
SUGAR—
A......11¼
White extra C......11
Yellow C......10a10¾
Demerara......10½a11
New Orleans......9½a11

BONDS—
Georgia 6s......85a88 Atlanta City 8s. 82a84
Georgia 7s......95a98 Aug'sta City 8s. 81a83
Ga. 7s gold..96a$1 00 Georgia R. R....90a92
Ga. 8s gold. $1a$1 03 A. & W.P.R. R.98a$1
Atlanta Water. 73a75 Savannah City..82a85
Atlanta City 7s. 73a75
STOCKS—
Ga. R. R....75a80 A. & W. P. R. R.65a70
C. R. R....55a58

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load......7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE......2a5
EGGS......15a16
BUTTER—
Country......15a20
POULTRY—
grown chickens......25a30
spring chickens......12½a15
Geese......50
Ducks......18
FEATHERS......50
BEESWAX......25
RAGS......2½a3
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled......none
Peaches peeled......none
Apples, peeled......none

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
prime white......$1 06a1 08
MEAL......$1 05
GRITS......$6 50
WHEAT—nominal......
BUCKWHEAT—per bbl......$10 00
OATS......75a80
PEAS—
Clay......$1 50a1 75
Mixed......$1 50
HAY—
Timothy......$1 65a1 75
Tennessee......$1 25a1 50
Clover......$1 40
FLOUR—
Fancy......$7 75a8 00
Extra family......$7 25a7 50
Family......$6 75a7 00
Extra......$6 00a6 25
Superfine......$5 75
BACON—
Clear sides......none
Clear rib sides......13¼
Shoulders......10¼a10¾
BULK MEATS—
Long clear and clear rib sides. 12½a12¾
Clear sides......12¾a13
Shoulders......9¾
Hams......12½
LARD—
Tierces......16a11¼
Kegs and cans......17¼a18
Kuckets......17¼a18
HAMS—
Sugar-cured hams......14¾a15
Country......13½a14

Rope—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—8a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $2 00; Liverpool $1 75.
Vinegar—24a40.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $2 50 English crown $3 75.
Starch—9a
Rice—bbls 9¼; tierces 8¼.
Coffee—Rio 23a25; LaGuira none; Java 38.
Soda—kegs 6¼; assorted papers 7¼.
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a18; ginger cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a 75; fancy 18a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster, per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a[illegible]; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3.25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25 a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box, $3 50.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6; red $5 50a$6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a 3½
Lemons—per box $7 50a$8.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 40a45; English Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new "old 17¼.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 12½a14.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2 00; Wilmington fancy per lb 10.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a 3 60; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; ball boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a$4.
Concentrated Lye, per case $8 50; pot ash, per case, $5 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70
Candles—18
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 75. per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' 12a$14 50; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload 3c; do. less than carload 3½a4; sundry sizes carload 3⅜a3¾; sundry sizes less than carload 3⅝a5¼; steel, 3 to 4 inch, 1c extra; do. 4 to 10 inch, 2c; horse-shoe ½ extra; tire ½ extra.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 26½ a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $8 50; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 55a60; do., 11-in old 57a65; medium, 11-in old 65a85, good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in [illegible]a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1 10, fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10

Smoking—Durham, per pound 65a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50, The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 45 to $1 90, 80 per cent., $1 20, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 45 to $3 00; Bourbon from $1 45 to $5; proof rye $1 45 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 45 to $2 00; cognac from $1 75 to $3; pure imported from $6 to $12; domestic $1 75a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 45 to $1 75; gin from $1 75 to $2 75; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 5c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 2½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 25c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumking Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c; high colors 8½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 22½c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mail 22½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 22½; West Lake 25c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 6-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a30c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.

Prints—Amoskeag 7½; Arnold's specialty 8½; Albion 8½; Anconia 8; Bedford 7½a 8½; Conestoga 8½; Dunnell's 8½a9; Garner's 9; Hartel's 9; Sprague's [illegible] Gloucester 8½; Simpson's black 9; [illegible] [illegible] 9; American 8; [illegible] [illegible] Allen's 7½a8.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 20; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 8½ per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phoenix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 12½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R. 36 in. 7½c. Cabot 8 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Canoe 27 in. 9c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 13c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½c Lonsdale 36 in. 12½c. Social L. 36 in. 15c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 15½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 15½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams—Gloucester 9 1-2 Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 60a1 80; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum as safoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy. 11 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—buying prices 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 18a25; Cotton 18a30; Flax 40a50.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS!
WM. A. HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta, corner Broad Street,
DEALER IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,
Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.
Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.
mar28—dtf

LADD'S ALKALINE
TRADE MARK
ATLANTA GEORGIA
FERTILIZER.
None Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel.
A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. Broad St., Atlanta

GENTS,
Don't Read This!
BUT
Ladies Call,

AT EMPORIUM OF FASHION, 45 Whitehall street, as I am offering my whole Millinery and Fancy stock, bought for Cash, below Cost, for the next thirty days, as I am desirous of closing out preparatory to the Fall importation. Call, everybody, for bargains, at
MRS. A. F. PICKERT'S,
june17—d1w formerly A. O'Connor.

Special Notice.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
ATLANTA, GA., June 10, 1875.

UNTIL further notice, the Day Passenger Trains, known as No. 3 and 4, will not be run on Sunday.
By order Superintendent.
B. W. WRENN,
jel1-d1w General Passenger Agent.

For Rent.

THE Second, Third and Fourth Stories of our building, now going up on corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, will be for rent the 1st of September next. We will rent one or all the stories together and will finish them up to suit parties renting. Their size is 124 by 55 feet. The property is central, and will do for a Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes or Crockery business. The large house that we now occupy, will be for rent the 1st of Sept. next.
june13-d1w P. & G. T. DODD & CO.

NOTICE.

Mary Ann Bender vs. William Bender. Libel for Divorce—In Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing to the Court, by the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in this State. It is ordered that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, else, that the case be considered in default and complainant allowed to proceed.

It is further ordered, That this Rule be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, once a month for four months, prior to the next term of this Court. This April Term, 1875.
W. J. SPEAIRS,
Petitioners Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court. April 20th, 1875.
J. D. COLLINS,
june4—d1am4m Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA SS. At Atlanta, the 7th day of June, A. D., 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of John Deneen, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjuged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court by said District.
HOWARD VAN EPPS,
Assignee,
jun10—d1aw3w Atlanta, Georgia.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., June 15, 1875.

It is ordered, That the several banking institutions created by the laws of this State, and all the branches thereof, do make returns to the Governor, under the oaths of the several Presidents and Cashiers, of their respective conditions, on the first day of July, 1875, and that such returns be transmitted to this Department within thirty days from and after said date.

The several returns must be in strict accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468, of the Revised Code of this State.

It is further ordered, That this order be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and in the Atlanta Herald, three times a week for two weeks.
JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.
By the Governor:
J. W. WARREN, Sec'y Ex. Depart.
june16—d3taw2w

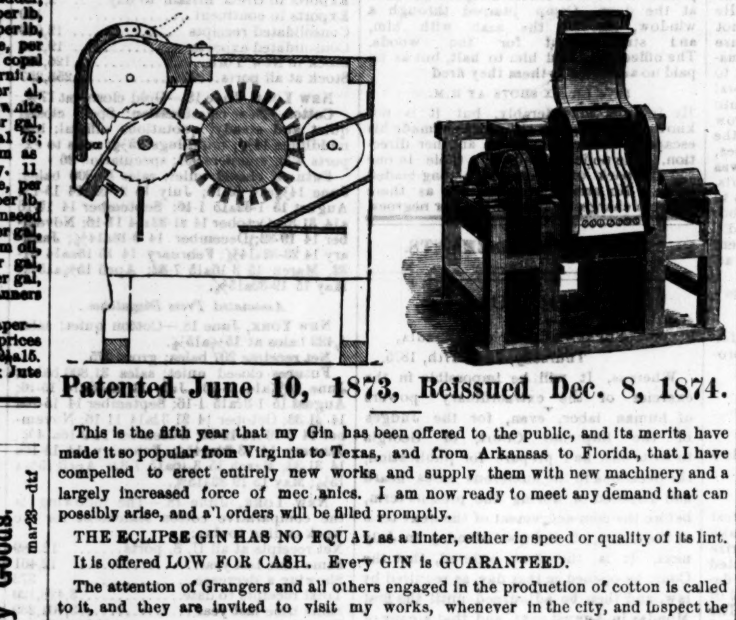
ROOFING.

"Imperial Buckingham"
(VIRGINIA)
ROOFING SLATE
FOR SALE
By Cargo, Car Load, or smaller quantity.
PUT ON
In the best & most workmanlike manner.

Having a fine stock at Savannah, Ga., where we are now engaged Slating the NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, we would be pleased to give proposals for Slating at very reasonable rates.
M. GAULT & SON, 432 W. Pratt St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Address M. GUALT, Jr., Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. june13—d1w

ECLIPSE COTTON GIN.

SAWYER'S
"Eclipse" Cotton Gin!
WITH OR WITHOUT CONDENSER.



Patented June 10, 1873, Reissued Dec. 8, 1874.

This is the fifth year that my Gin has been offered to the public, and its merits have made it so popular from Virginia to Texas, and from Arkansas to Florida, that I have compelled to erect entirely new works and supply them with new machinery and a largely increased force of mechanics. I am now ready to meet any demand that can possibly arise, and all orders will be filled promptly.

THE ECLIPSE GIN HAS NO EQUAL as a linter, either in speed or quality of its lint.

It is offered LOW FOR CASH. Every GIN is GUARANTEED.

The attention of Grangers and all others engaged in the production of cotton is called to it, and they are invited to visit my works, whenever in the city, and inspect the machine.

Send for Circular and Price List.

Shops and office, on the CORNER OF CHERRY AND FIFTH STREETS.
P. C. SAWYER,
may14—d2taw&w3m Macon, Georgia.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

THE GREAT Georgia State Fair! 1875!

The Annual Fair for 1875 of the Georgia State Agricultural Society will be held in

Macon, Ga.,

At the Beautiful CENTRAL CITY PARK GROUNDS,
—BEGINNING—
MONDAY, OCTOBER 18,
AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

A large, varied and liberal Premium List covering all Departments of Industry, from which the following are extracts:

Field Crop Department.

For the best and largest display in merit and variety of sample products from the field, garden, orchard, dairy and apiary—the contribution of a single farm......$100 00
For the best six stalks of cotton—to become the property of the Society......50 00
For the best five bales, crop lot of short staple cotton, by one exhibitor......150 00
For the best single bale of short staple......50 00
For the best single bale upland long staple......50 00

Horse Department.

Best thoroughbred stallion......$100 00
Best walking horse......50 00
Best saddle horse or mare......75 00
Best single buggy horse or mare......75 00
Best combination horse or mare......100 00
Best double team, owned by one exhibitor......100 00
Best Georgia raised mule......50 00
Best mule, open to the world......50 00

Cattle Department.

Best herd—one bull and four cows or heifers—all to be of one breed and owned exclusively by one exhibitor......$100 00
Best milch cow......50 00
Cow giving the richest milk......50 00
$40 and $20 for the best bull and cow, respectively, of each of the following breeds: Alderney, Ayrshire, Devon and Durham,
Best sow and pigs under six months old......50 00

Poultry Department.

For best trio of each variety......$ 10 00
Best and largest display in merit and variety of domestic fowls, raised in Georgia......50 00
Best and largest display in merit and variety of same, open to the world......50 00
Best display of pigeons......20 00
Best display of rabbits......10 00

Horticultural Department.

Best display of garden vegetables, grown by one person......$ 25 00

Home Industry Department.

Best collection of jellies, preserves, pickles, jams, catsups, syrups, and cordials, made and exhibited by one lady......$ 50 00
Best display of breads by one lady......25 00

Ornamental Needle Work.

Best display in merit and variety of female handicraft, embracing needle-work, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc., by one lady......$50 00

Fine Art Department.

Best oil painting (any subject)......$ 25 00
Best portrait painting......20 00
Best painting in water colors......20 00
Best display of paintings and drawings by one exhibitor......25 00
Best collection of drawings by a girl under sixteen years of age......25 00
Best display of paintings and drawings by the pupils of one school or college......50 00
Best display of photographs......Silver medal and 25 00
Best display of jewelry, silverware, etc......Silver medal and 25 00

Merchants' Department.

Best display of dry goods......$100 00
Best display of fancy groceries......100 00
Best display of glassware and crockery......50 00
Best display of clothing......25 00
Best display of millinery......25 00

Special Premium for Granges.

To the Grange in the State making the largest and finest display in merit variety, of stock, products, and results of home industries, all raised, produced or made by the members of that particular Grange......$150 00

THE ABOVE ARE BUT SPECIMENS of a comprehensive list of large MONEY Premiums.

THE BEST AND LARGEST LIVE STOCK show ever held in the State or the South. More and finer horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, than ever before exhibited. Parties wishing fine stock, as a fine harness or saddle horse, milch cow, thoroughbred bull, trio of chickens, etc., will find the occasion of this Fair a rare opportunity to secure them.

SEVERAL EMINENT and representative men from the North and Northwest, have been invited to deliver addresses at the Fair, and many distinguished visitors throughout the whole country are expected.

THE PUBLIC will be kept posted of the progress and developments of the Fair in future advertisements.

SEND TO THE SECRETARY at Macon, for Premium Lists, embracing a full schedule of the premiums, rules, regulations, etc., and containing two engravings of the beautiful and magnificent Fair Grounds.

A. H. COLQUITT, President,
T. G. HOLT, General Superintenden
MALCOM JOHNSTON, Secretary.
junr7—d&wtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
Marriage Guide.
A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.
[illegible]
Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

ATLANTA, GA., June 1, 1875.

I HAVE this day sold to Mr. W. S WILSON, of Houston, Texas, my entire interest in the

COAL AND LUMBER BUSINESS.

The business will be continued by Mr John C. Wilson, who has been with me about two years and is well and favorably known with my customers.

I retire returning thanks for your liberal patronage extended to me for the past twenty-five years, and I earnestly solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm, feeling assured that they will endeavor to give satisfaction in every instance.
Very respectfully,
EDWARD PARSONS.
june10—d1w&thensun&thur2w

City Tax Payers.

I AM STILL DISCOUNTING 2½ per cent. for all those who pay their Taxes The time will soon be out, and if you don't avail yourself of the benefit before it is too late, don't blame me. Besides, if you all put off coming up until the last day, which is July the 2d, it will be impossible for me to wait on you, yet I will be compelled to close my books when the hammer falls. Respectfully, J. O. HARRIS,

North River Hay.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN store, 12 cars of BRIGHT NORTH RIVER HAY, which we will sell at low prices to the trade.
june16—d3t ADAIR & BROTHERS

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE VIA Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintenden
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-tf

Atlanta & West Point R. R. TIME TABLES.

To take effect SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875, at 10:25 p. m.

Passenger Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 45 p m	10 45 p m
Red Oak	11 01 p m	11 06 p m
Fairburn	11 24 p m	11 25 p m
Palmetto	11 41 p m	11 42 p m
Powell's	12 05 a m	12 05 a m
Newnan	12 20 a m	12 21 a m
Pucket's	12 36 a m	12 41 a m
Grantville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Hogansville	1 17 a m	1 18 a m
Whitfield's	1 44 a m	1 44 a m
LaGrange	2 04 a m	2 05 a m
Long Cane	2 31 a m	2 31 a m
West Point	3 50 a m	

Passenger Train—Inward.

West Point		12 00 m
Long Cane	12 16 p m	12 16 p m
LaGrange	12 42 p m	12 43 p m
Whitfield	1 01 p m	1 01 p m
Hogansville	1 22 p m	1 23 p m
Grantville	1 38 p m	1 39 p m
Pucket's	1 54 p m	1 54 p m
Newnan	2 12 p m	2 13 p m
Powell's	2 28 p m	2 28 p m
Palmetto	2 50 p m	2 51 p m
Fairburn	3 06 p m	3 06 p m
Red Oak (meet outward mixed train)	3 22 p m	3 27 p m
East Point	3 42 p m	3 42 p m
Atlanta	4 00 p m	

Mixed Train—Outward.

Atlanta		2 30 p m
East Point	2 55 p m	2 55 p m
Red Oak (meet inward Pass. Train)	3 15 p m	3 23 p m
Fairburn	3 47 p m	3 52 p m
Palmetto	4 12 p m	4 17 p m
Powell's	4 42 p m	4 47 p m
Newnan	5 05 p m	5 10 p m
Pucket's	5 28 p m	5 33 p m
Grantville	5 51 p m	5 56 p m
Hogansville (supper)	6 17 p m	6 37 p m
Whitfield's	7 12 p m	7 12 p m
LaGrange	7 36 p m	7 46 p m
Long Cane	8 21 p m	8 21 p m
West Point	8 45 p m	

Mixed Train—Inward.

West Point		2 55 a m
Long Cane	3 25 a m	3 25 a m
LaGrange	4 05 a m	4 10 a m
Whitfield's	4 40 a m	4 40 a m
Hogansville	5 15 a m	5 20 a m
Grantville	5 42 a m	5 47 a m
Pucket's	6 05 a m	6 10 a m
Newnan	6 28 a m	6 33 a m
Powell's	6 51 a m	6 56 a m
Palmetto	7 21 a m	7 26 a m
Fairburn (breakfast)	7 43 a m	8 11 a m
Red Oak	8 35 a m	8 40 a m
East Point	9 00 a m	9 00 a m
Atlanta	9 25 a m	

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD. (DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta......4 10 p m
Leave New Holland......6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy......8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa......9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City......10 21 p m
Leave Greenville......12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg......1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte......5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD, (DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte......8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg......11 54 p m
Leave Greenville......1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City......3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa......4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy......5 15 a m
Leave New Holland......6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta......9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION, (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leave Atlanta......6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta......6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p. m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta

ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick

To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.
JOHN B. PECK,
may20—dtf Master Transportation.

Memphis and Charleston R. R

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing
T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent. oct18—dtf

PASSENGERS

Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILES SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia,

W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Agent,
G. J. FOREACRE, Atlanta, Ga.
General Manager.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.
Leaves Augusta......8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta......10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta......6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta......4 00 a m
Day Passenger Train.
Leaves Augusta......8 00 a m
Leaves Atlanta......7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta......4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta......3 30 p m
Covington Accommodation Train.
Leaves Atlanta......5 00 p m
Leaves Covington......5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta......8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington......7 30 p m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R

Passenger Train Eastward.
Leaves Atlanta......7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville......10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa......12 01 a m
Leave Seneca......1 24 a m
Leave Greenville......3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg......4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte......8 30 a m
Passenger Train Westward.
Leave Charlotte......7 00 a m
Arrive Spartanburg......11 03 a m
Leave Greenville......12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City......2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa......4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville......6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta......9 10 p m

Western & Atlantic Railroad AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

"KENNESAW ROUTE."

The following Schedule takes effect June 5th, 1875.

NORTHWARD. No. 1.
Leave Atlanta......4 10 p m
Arrive Cartersville......6 14 p m
Arrive Kingston......6 42 p m
Arrive Dalton......8 24 p m
Arrive Chattanooga......10 25 p m
No. 3.
Leave Atlanta......7 00 a m
Arrive Cartersville......9 22 a m
Arrive Kingston......9 56 a m
Arrive Dalton......11 54 a m
Arrive Chattanooga......1 56 p m
No. 11.
Leave Atlanta......5 55 p m
Arrive Cartersville......8 41 p m
Arrive Kingston......9 17 p m
Arrive Dalton......11 35 p m
SOUTHWARD. No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga......4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton......5 41 p m
Arrive Kingston......7 38 p m
Arrive Cartersville......8 12 p m
Arrive Atlanta......10 15 p m
No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga......5 00 a m
Arrive Dalton......7 01 a m
Arrive Kingston......9 07 a m
Arrive Cartersville......9 42 a m
Arrive Atlanta......12 06 n'n
No. 12.
Arrive Dalton......1 00 a m
Arrive Kingston......4 19 a m
Arrive Cartersville......5 18 a m
Arrive Atlanta......9 30 a m

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos 1 and 4, between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between Atlanta and Nashville.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 3 and 2, between Louisville and Atlanta.

No change of cars between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Baltimore, and only one change to New York.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 4 10 p. m., arrive in New York the second afternoon thereafter at 4 15 p. m.

Excursion Tickets to the Virginia Springs and various Summer Resorts will be on sale in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, at greatly reduced rates 1st June.

Parties desiring a whole car through to the Virginia Springs or to Baltimore, should address the undersigned.

Parties contemplating traveling should send for a copy of KENNESAW ROUTE GAZETTE, containing schedules, etc.

Ask for Tickets via "Kennesaw Route."
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
june4—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

GO TO TEXAS VIA THE Lone Star Route!

International & Gt. Northern R. R

IT IS

The Shortest Quickest and Best ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond,
Hearne, Rockdale,
Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern

TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
jan8—w1y-n-r-m

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J WHITE, Pres. and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
dec11—dtf C. R. R. (A. D.)

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 30, 1875.

ON and after Sunday, May 30th, passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST
Leaves Savannah......9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta......9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta......4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon......6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus......8 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta......9 16 p m
Arrives at Columbus......1 45 a m
Arrives at Atlanta......5 02 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroads for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line for all points North and Northwest.

COMING SOUTH AND WEST.
Leaves Atlanta......10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta......5 45 a m
Leaves Macon......6 15 a m
Leave Augusta......9 15 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville......9 24 a m
Arrives in Eatonton......11 10 a m
Arrives at Augusta......4 00 p m
Arrives in Savannah......6 15 p m

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST.
Leaves Savannah......7 15 p m
Leaves Augusta......8 10 p m
Arrives at Augusta......7 10 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville......9 24 a m
Arrives at Eatonton......11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon......7 40 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus......9 25 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula......9 10 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany......9 10 a m
Leave Macon for Atlanta......8 40 a m
Leaves at Columbus......7 15 p m
Arrives at Eufaula......6 17 p m
Arrives at Albany......4 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta......2 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Columbus, Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run trough to Arlington on Blakely Extension Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.
Leaves Atlanta......2 05 p m
Leaves Columbus......1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula......8 22 a m
Leaves Albany......10 42 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta......7 27 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus......6 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany......5 15 p m
Leaves Macon......9 15 p m
Leaves Augusta......8 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta......5 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah......6 45 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays except.

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Supt. Southwestern R. R., Macon.

GROCERIES, FRUITS, &c.

Goods Delivered, Free of Charge, in any part of the City.

GRAND OPENING
Of the New Store of
A. M. LEWIN & CO.,
78 WHITEHALL,
Between Mitchell and Hunter Sts

In making our bow of INTRODUCTION TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA AND STATE, whom we hope soon to call our Patrons, we beg leave to state that we will

POSITIVELY OPEN
BY THE
15th inst.,

OR SOONER—delay of Freight having prevented us from complying with previous notices—one of

THE FINEST AND BEST
SELECTED STOCKS OF
Choice Family
GROCERIES!
FINE
Wines and Segars,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY OR STATE.

Our aim will be to cater to the taste and desires of our customers, and endeavor to

Please at All Times!

Twenty years experience, and sufficient capital to back us to buy for CASH, enables us to offer the

Very Best Goods
AT THE VERY
LOWEST PRICES

We shall keep everything that can be found in any first-class class Grocery in the country.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

and hope, by strictly fair dealing to merit a share of the public patronage. Very respectfully,
A. M. LEWIN & CO.,
78 Whitehall Street,
June 10, 1875—dtf ATLANTA, GA.

Imported French and German Delicacies a Specialty.

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL

HARDWARE
Wholesale and Retail.
M'NAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,
86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,
AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE
HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DuPONT'S CELEBRATED
RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER
oct18-dtf

PLANING MILLS.

COOK, GUNBY & CO.
(GEO. W. D. COOK. WM. F. GUNBY. F. S. STEWART.)
CONTRACTORS FOR BUILDING,
And Proprietors
Atlanta Steam Planing Mills.
PREMIUM FOR WHITE PINE WORK AT GEORGIA STATE FAIR, 1874.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
WHITE PINE & HARD WOOD DOORS, SASHES,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, Brackets, &c., &c
No. 33 Foundry Street, on Western and Atlanta Railroad.
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
BOXES of all kinds made to order ON SHORT NOTICE. [mar25-2tljan1875

REMOVAL.

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 90 Whitehall Street.
They offer for sale
ITALIAN MARBLE MANTELS,
The celebrated White Mountain Freezers, a variety of Hanging Baskets, Fluting Machines, Baskets of all varieties, Garden Settees, Cages, Wooden and Willow Ware, the celebrated Farmers and Charm Cook Stoves, and Kerosene Cook Stoves, on hand. Roofing and all kinds of tin, copper, and sheet-iron work done as heretofore. Rubber hose, Pumps, Gas Fitting, Pipes for Water, Steam and Gas. Materials for Steam and Gas Fitters, Water Steam, and Gas work, put up in any part of the south. may30-tf

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY.

ATLANTA, JUNE 5, 1875.

COMMENCING ON THIS DAY, AND on every SATURDAY thereafter, until further notice, Tickets will be sold as follows:

To New Holland and Return......$2 25.
To Mount Airy and Return......3 25.
To Toccoa and Return......3 75.

These tickets will be good for return after the Monday succeeding the day of sale.

In consideration of the great reduction in rates at which these tickets are sold they will not be received for fare from passengers taking the train at any point except those

Foster's 2d Texas Drawing.

$200,000 GOLD COIN! Houses and Lands! Positively the Last Postponement. Will draw, without fail, at Houston, Texas, June 30, 1875. We did not sell quite all our tickets in time to draw on the 15th of May; but so certain are we of success, and in evidence of our good faith and intentions, we will receive, in payment for Tickets, certificates of deposit in any first-class bank in the U. S., with this endorsement: "Payable only when Foster's Texas Drawing takes place." No Scaling of Prizes, but every one paid in full. Over 60,000 acres of choice land, centrally located near railroads. 17 houses, 2225 gold coin prizes among them one of $10,000, and one of $5,000. Our enterprise is endorsed by the City Council. Reliable agents wanted. Send for circulars. They will convince you we are both reliable and responsible. Tickets only $1; eleven for $10, and 23 for $20. No connection with any other similar enterprise. We are specially desirous that parties interested would write to the Banks, Merchants and Postmaster of this place (where we have lived 15 years), for information as to our reliability.
J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
may18—d&w5w Houston, Texas.

Valuable Hotel Property FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, for one or more years, that excellent Brick Hotel, in the city of LaGrange, better known as the "SIMS HOUSE." This house is large and capacious, having a nice verandah in front, and thirty-three well ventilated Bed Rooms. It has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted. Any party wishing to embark in the business would do well to